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WILL THIS MARK THE TURNING POINT OR NO?

"WE all feel sore—sore in body and in spirit at a country and a government which is so demoralized as to permit such outrages upon innocent foreign residents—not to mention the helpless hundreds of its own citizens who are suffering a thousand times more than we are or have suffered. However, in spite of all of our suffering I believe there isn't a man in the camp who will not in the future feel happier because of the sacrifice—providing, of course, this outrage marks the turning point for better things in this country."

WITH this thought J. B. Powell, editor of this publication, closed an account of his experiences in "camping" with the Shantung bandits, whose captive he had been almost two weeks at the time of his writing. As a sort of postscript he added that one of his fellow captives remarked that "such was a futile hope," meaning the hope that this outrage may mark the turning point for the better in China. Daily developments are creating a condition which must decide whether or not this hope is futile, whether or not these captives have through their suffering contributed to the ultimate welfare of China.

FRANKLY, developments to date have not been encouraging. It is possible that developments are going on under the surface, but the public can judge only that which is known, and outwardly what progress that has been made has been decidedly in the wrong direction. When the body is sick its chances for recovery depend upon its recuperative powers and upon the strength of the remedial agencies used. The chances of China to recover from the disease from which it is suffering depends upon the recuperative powers of China and the strength of the remedial agencies from the outside, which means foreign assistance. So far the presence of recuperative power in China sufficient to exert itself has not been manifested, and the outside powers have said by words and deeds that they do not consider themselves the doctor to prescribe the remedy and require the patient to take it.

A MESSAGE from Washington brings the news that the American cabinet met and decided to use American troops only as a last resource for saving the lives of the Americans kidnapped and held as captives in the mountains of Shantung. In the meanwhile the captives are held, and the political

muddle among the representatives of the demoralized government of China grows worse and the hordes of bandits grow more numerous and more threatening in their attitude. The condition as to the release of these prisoners grows no better and the whole situation of which it is a part becomes immensely worse.

IT is clearly demonstrated that the foreign powers consider it inadvisable, inopportune or impossible for them to step in to save China, unless as a last resort to save the lives of foreigners who along with the large numbers of Chinese fall victim of the abuses which become possible under demoralized government. If China is saved, according to present indication, she will have to save herself. The bandit outrage should be sufficient to awaken the Chinese people to the condition of their government and the condition to which it is heading. For some time China has been trodding the downward path. Recently the progress on this path has been rapid. Enough has occurred to startle the people into a realization of the course they are traveling but they seem not to have at their command the means of stopping themselves. At least the change for the better does not come. If they cannot or will not remedy the situation and if the foreign powers feel it is not their task or within their power to supply the remedy, together with the means of applying it, one can only stand in dread of the fate, that must be more awful than that which yet has come. It is doubtful if the people in America and Europe, whose attitude must ultimately determine the course of their governments toward China, even begin to realize the situation here and it is certain that most Chinese do not.

A FEW NOTES ON AMERICAN BUSINESS IN CHINA

AMERICAN business men in China, as well as business men of other foreign countries in China, all hope that one of the results of the world-wide attention which has been brought to the disordered state of China, will be that in the near future some sort of stability may be inaugurated. In China, as in Russia, the only hindrance to prosperity is, the lack of confidence which the great mass of people have in their rulers coupled with the fear of being mulcted of all or the greater part of any property they may amass as the result of their physical exertions or of their business acumen.

IT seems perfectly ridiculous that two countries so blessed by Nature as China and Russia should be sufferers from famines, hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of both countries at frequent intervals only being kept alive by donations from foreign countries, among whom America by far has always been the most generous. In China and Russia both, it is not the case, as the missionaries say, of the fields being ripe for harvest. It is a case of the fields not being sown at all because those who have the seed fear that they will not get sufficient out of the harvest to recoup them even for the seed they put into the ground, not to speak of a just remuneration for their labor. This statement, in a physical sense, is much more true of Russia than it is of China generally, but there are many sections of China to which this statement applies literally, and in a typical sense, it is true of the whole of China, except probably the province of Chekiang, which among the provinces of China stands out as an example of how the prosperity of a people is linked up with a just and enlightened governing head. Any group of Chinese business men who attempt to institute an industry, or factory, or commercial undertaking of any kind in China beyond the reaches of foreign influence, have indeed a heavy load to carry. The blight of the rapacious official hangs over it at all times, and in a great many parts of China the business of banditry flourishes entirely from the blackmail which the particular band of marauders in that neighborhood levies upon it, and in the absence of the payment of which the premises are looted and sacked. Naturally, so long as business enterprises are saddled with difficulties of this sort, neither American, nor any other foreign business in China can any ways near reach the proportions it ought to.

SUCH a great deal of printer's ink has been used in describing and discussing American business in China that the average person might get an idea that China's business looms up very large in America's industrial activity. That happens, however, not to be the case, unfortunately. Indeed, America's exports of manufactured articles bear a rather small proportion to the aggregate of America's manufactures, and China's share in that small proportion does not loom up at all large. We mention this fact not in a spirit of pessimism, but merely to emphasize the fact that one reason why American, and other, foreign business is not much larger in China than it is, is because China has not had for many, many years a rational, stable system of government, the result being that a great deal of the natural energy of the Chinese people "runs to grass." We will emphasize our idea by taking one line of manufactures in which America leads the world—namely automobiles; and while the facts here stated in connection with this industry are not true in the same degree of other lines of manufactured articles, yet the surrounding circumstances are fairly typical. It is a point of pride with Americans in China to point to the large number of Studebakers, Fords and other American cars rolling through the streets of Shanghai and other ports of China. On the face of things China would seem to be a most important market for American automobiles. But that is far from being the case. Indeed, although in the year 1921 America exported the very handsome amount of seventy million dollars worth of automobiles, that sum only happens to represent about three-and-a-half percent of America's total manufacture in this line—the other ninety-six and a half percent being used in America itself. We don't happen to have the exact figures, but we feel quite certain that worked out into percentages, China's share of the above three-and-a-half percent is a very modest one indeed. Not until the interior of China is opened up with passable roads, just as to very small extent, it is being opened up with railways, America's motor car trade in China must remain comparatively insignificant, despite the fact that in the treaty ports American motor cars far outnumber those of all other countries put together.

THE reader having got this far might feel that this article which started with the argument that American business in China languishes because of disorder in the country has degenerated into the statement that the extension of America's automobile business in China depends on the building

of roads in the interior. But that would be entirely missing the point we are driving at. A people who built the Great Wall—which brought forth words of admiration from General Grant when he made his famous visit to China—are quite competent to build so simple a thing as a dirt highway. Up until recent years the Chinese had no particular need for roads in a Western sense as they had (at least in most parts of China) no vehicles which required roads. The wheelbarrow even to-day is China's principal vehicle and paths to accommodate the wheelbarrow, the donkey and the burden bearing coolie interlace China even more thoroughly than railroads and public roads interlace America. There is only one reason why roads of a substantial character are not being built in China generally—it is the same reason as that which explains why business stagnates, why banditry flourishes and why the opium poppy is grown throughout enormous tracts in the interior of China. The answer is: incapable and rotten officialdom. How incapacity and suspicions of lack of probity among officials react upon the business and reputation of a country, American residents in China of two score or more years' standing, will recollect from their own experience, although this is not a subject to enlarge upon at this late date. But one thing is certain. Unless China's house is set in order promptly, either by patriotic exertions from within or by pressure from without, American business, in common with other foreign business, will lag, and the great expansion of business in this part of the world which we have all been hoping for and looking for so earnestly will be a long time in materializing.

CHINESE INDENTURED LABORERS

IN connection with the article on Chinese laborers published elsewhere in this issue it is of interest to note a report recently published in the local press. *Reuters Service* some two months ago directed attention to the report of a Commission of the Methodist Church Conference in New Zealand. This Commission was appointed to investigate conditions among indentured laborers throughout the South Seas. After a considerable survey and inquiry the members came to the conclusion that in this generation indigenous free laborers are insufficient in number to accomplish the work for which in the present industrial age there is a demand. This means that either the demands cannot be met or that laborers must be brought in from other countries.

Chinese laborers by the tens of thousands have left China for work in foreign lands during the last three-quarters of a century. The sufferings of the earlier indentured laborers are now a matter of history—and constitute a blot on the scutcheon of the relations of East and West. At the present day, however, with China's legations and consulates in all parts of the world, and with a fairly awakened conscience on the part of those who hire laborers there is no reason why China's laborer emigrants should suffer.

The question of morals has often entered into the subject of introduction of Chinese labor in foreign fields. The report referred to above states that no moral degradation has resulted in Samoa, at least, from the introduction of Chinese laborers into that section of the South Seas. Hence the further immigration of that class of unmarried Chinese need not be discouraged. The whole question of Chinese laborer immigration is of interest to Americans because of their relations with the Philippine Islands. Time and again there has been a demand for increased and indentured labor immigration into the islands. Thus far there has been little result from such agitation. If, however, the development of rubber plantations should begin—a question much bruited nowadays—the consideration of Chinese labor in those islands will awaken renewed interest.

Camping with the Shantung Bandits

BY J. B. POWELL

I

A FEW days ago one of the bandit chieftains who has had direct charge of our party came into our temple abode and addressed us as his esteemed foreign guests who had come at great trouble and personal sacrifice to help him and his comrades to obtain deliverance from their cruel foes and oppressors—the troops of the Peking government. Our bandit host, he is known to the members of our party as Mr. Kuo, then inquired regarding our comfort, ordered straw mats for our floor—which was somewhat soiled owing to the previous occupants of the temple being donkeys—then politely drank some of our brandy which he swallowed with considerable difficulty and effort and then proceeded on his way.

Since our Bandit Host is a very important and busy man we see him but seldom and as a result his coming to camp is always something of an event. The members of our party—or rather "guests" as the chief calls us always collect around him, listen to the news which he brings and express sympathy with him in his troubles with the cruel Peking government that is driving him and his "patriotic" comrades from their homes and babies. After our chief has departed we discuss the latest bit of news, and each expresses his own view of the situation, curse or praise those who are working for our deliverance and then the camp resumes its normal course. Solly proceeds with his laundry work and occasionally interrupts with an exclamation—"that makes six I have caught this morning." Allen counts the cans of soup in the food supply and there is more profanity as he discovers a bottle of Bovril ordered for our sick man, has been stolen by one of the bandits—we all suspect Monkey Face but Monkey Face has a complete alibi. He was sound asleep and furthermore he never eats foreign chow. The liar! You should have seen him lick that can that had been emptied of its pork and beans at lunch.

We have now been guests of the Shantung bandits for nearly two weeks and have taken on the routine of this interesting experience as compulsory guests of this group of China's military bandits. We are in groups ranging from two to five and have organized a camp government on the commission or Soviet plan. The writer has charge of the library and stationery supplies, Friedman has charge of camp entertainment, Pinger is arbitrator of camp disputes, Berube is official messenger to the outside world or rather the relief headquarters some twenty miles away on the railroad. All commissioners meet as a committee of the whole at 11 o'clock mornings. Musso, Smith and Henley are about the only ones without official jobs. Musso is ill. Smith is 65 year sold.

This bandit gang which styles itself the Peoples Self-Deliverance Army has according to latest information twelve chiefs. Mr. Sun, Sr. is No. 1; Mr. Sun, Jr. is No. 2; Mr. Kuo is No. 3; Chow is No. 4; Sun—a nephew of No. 1—is 5th; Yen is 6th and Chiu is 7th. I haven't the names of the rest but it doesn't matter since the names of those given are probably fictitious. Mr. Sun, Sr, is supposed to be the most important man in the district and owns much land and many houses in the vicinity of the Chung Hsiang mines near Tsaochuang on the railway and another of our hosts is also reputed to be of great wealth, he recently having purchased 400 rifles all by himself and presented them to his men. A

rifle here is worth $300 and a pistol $160. This price covers all charges f. o. b. Shantung mountains and of course includes smuggling charges all along the way from Japan, Belgium, Germany, or wherever elsewhere Shantung bandits get their bootles arms and ammunition. This particular bandit enterprise is—like most things in China—a family affair. The men call each brother and the leader is known as "Tang Kya Ti" or the one who takes charge of family affairs when translated literally. There are actually 1,200 men under arms, 600 of whom participated directly in the wrecking and pilfering of our ill-fated train. The other 600 guarded the route and joined up with us on the fateful march for nearly 48 hours into the Shantung mountains-which all of us will remember to our dying days and to which we will all attribute our future gray hairs, rheumatism and other ailments of the years. The chief—that is *our chief* tells us confidently that he can rally from 4,000 to 10,000 men to his banner any time he desires.

Truly this bandit gang is a curious horde of organized and yet unorganized groups of citizens of this Republic of China. Most of the leaders and former soldiers are from the disbanded army of Chang Chin-yao of Hunan, disbanded in 1920 at the time of the Anfu collapse and by General Wu Pei-fu. All join in hatred of General Wu and in open friendship for Chang Tso-ling, the Manchurian War Lord. To this group of disbanded soldiers is added a curious group of local farmers and villagers who insist and doubtless believe they are fighting for their lives and their homes. But in the same breath the local villager and farmer soldiers tell us that they don't want to be farmers any more—that they want to be soldiers, want to be taken into the army and so on, an inevitable result of lack of government order in the land. The man who gets a taste of the excitement derived from looting villages, carrying off captives, robbing trains, will not voluntarily return to the dull routine of farming the rocky mountain sides of Shantung. And then sprinkled through the ranks and usually in minor positions of responsibility are the inevitable soldiers of fortune—probably the ones directly responsible for most of the deviltry due to their broader outlook. There is one man with a closely shaven head who speaks French fluently and who was an officer and interpreter with the Chinese Labor Corps in France in the European War. There is another French speaker who formerly was employed on the Pien-lo Railway. Probably the most interesting is a stolid scarred faced rascal we call "Ivan" who was the personal servant of a Russian army officer in the old days but who joined the Bolshevik army after the Russian blow-up. He has been in Moscow, Petrograd and more recently in Omsk and has participated in Bolshevik raids into Chinese and Mongolian territories. After the evacuation of Vladivostok by the Japanese and the excitement died down in Siberia he drifted down into China and for several months has served with the Shantung bandits. Still others we have come in contact with claim to have been in England and on the Continent. So much for the soldiers of fortune!

Here's the brief biography of one of the common garden variety of soldier bandits. We call him "Big Lip" due to an injury caused by the recoil of his rifle which our German doctor friend treated and cured. Big Lip was a farmer near the railroad, but drafted into the army of Chang Chin-yao. Ho got disbanded and drifted about over north China first in one army and then out and into a bandit gang. He served with Chang Tso-ling against Wu Pei-fu last summer and after Chang's rout he was cut loose and walked all the way back to the Shantung mountains where he joined the home defence bandits. He is now serving as the writer's personal custodian and has been promised a job in Friedman's garage provided he takes good care of us. A Shanghai chauffeur and gasoline bandit would be a fitting climax to his career!

This section of East China about 200 li square embracing the corners of Kiangsu, Shantung and Anhwei might be styled the "Bad Lands" of China. It is a jumble of mountain ridges most of them eroded to round tops but with an occasional rocky pinnacle sticking up like a modern sky-scraper or huge loaf of bread. The Valleys range from a half to six or eight miles in width and are terrace-formed almost to the tops of the hills. The crops are wheat, Kaoliang, peanuts and now sad to relate much poppy. There is also fruit, and a plentiful supply of ripe cherries has been a welcome change to our regular refugee food supply of tinned sardines, beef, soup, and crackers. Since the chief business of the district is now and for many months has been banditry the farming is all done by women, old men and children. The villages are frequent, built of stone with roofs thatched with Kaoliang stalks and straw. Most of the villages are practically deserted and many are in ruins due to frequent raids and counter-raids by soldiers and bandits.

This section here, Pao-Zu-Ku, the bandit stronghold is most interesting. Pao-Zu-Ku is the name of a mountain the highest and most precipitous in the whole section with a flat top of about an acre in extent. The ascent for two-thirds of the distance is gradual and steep and then you come to the sky-scraper top of solid granite with precipitous sides. Ascent is up one side by means of a stairway or ladder cut in the side. Hand-holds have been chiseled in the wall and wooden pegs have been driven in the crevices to hold on to. I climbed to the top yesterday and so far as I know am the only Westerner who ever viewed the citadel of Pao-Zu-Ku, the feudal stronghold of Shantung banditry. In the caves or dug-outs or bomb-proof cellars on top I found an interesting group of other captives consisting of nearly 100 children, boys ranging in age from six to fifteen who have been kidnapped from various parts of East China and are being held for ransoms above $10,000. They are all from wealthy families. The other or lesser-fry Chinese captives being held for less money are quartered in the villages hereabouts. A few days ago some eight Chinese captives were released for $3,800—which money went to buy ammunition. We are expecting hourly to be rushed to the top of Pao-ZuKu—the bandit trump card—in case the negotiations break down.

The ruined temple Chao Yuan Kwan where our party is now lodged was originally built in the dim dark past of Shantung history but was rebuilt in the 16th year of Kang Hsi or about 250 years ago according to my reference-bookless library here. There is a tablet on the wall of this temple which recounts much history in flowery literary language. According to the tablet, during the reign of Yen Feng about 100 years ago the temple was captured by bandits—no reference to foreign hostages then—but later delivered by government troops under the local magistrate. After several years it was retaken by bandits and so on back and forth up to modern times. Right now it is in the hands of the bandits as I can certify. The temple is at the head of a deeply wooded ravine with sudden sides and couldn't be taken except by a long siege or use of airplanes or gas bombs. There are also innumerable caves in the nearby hills one of which the bandits claim will shelter 3,000 men. The shortage of water-supply is the weak point in the defense of the mountain, the nearest spring being some 1,000 feet down and so small that a quart bottle will empty it, but it refills slowly and appears to be constant in flow.

The bandits remedy the lack of water by keeping large supplies of water as well as fire-wood on top of the mountain.

The general standard of intelligence on the part of the people hereabouts is quite low as may be imagined. The dialect is Shantung with a Hunan accent. There are no schools and the only missionary work is that done by Father Ling Sun-fu, the Chinese name of the German Catholic priest who with his associates has been of such great help to us here in camp. When he recently visited one of the bandit camps several of the bandits ran away and hid being ashamed for the Father to see them at their robber profession. The religion—if there may be said to be any at all is superstition with Buddhism in the background.

This temple formerly was well known and thousands of pilgrims used to visit the shrines—considered among the famous ones of Shantung. There were once 300 monks here—but now all are gone and the temple rooms now used as stables for donkeys—or for foreign captives—are occupied by bandits who smoke opium constantly and one can't but reflect upon the thoughts of Gautama Buddha in the other world as he looks down on these disciples of his, as the fumes from their opium pipes curl about the battered images erected to his memory and faith.

But there is hope for better days for Chao Yuan Kwan, the bandit chief, has promised to rebuild the temple and to give a great celebration that will last for two whole months with actors and great feasting if the present enterprise wins out and the bandits accomplish all of their aims.

(1) Have all government troops permanently withdrawn.

(2) All bandits taken into national army with year's pay in advance and stationed here permanently.

(3) Chang Chin-yao made governor of Shantung in place of the present incumbent, General Tien Chung-yu.

If the Gods of Chao Yuan Kwan temple are able to put this over with the assistance of the Shantung bandits and the friendly foreign "guests," surely they will deserve a celebration.

There isn't much more to tell. The story of the hardships and adventures and privations have all been told too well in the daily press. Every foreigner here of many nationalities feels himself a hero or a martyr. Most of us admire martyrs if they happen to be the other fellow. We all feel sore—sore in body and spirit at a country and a government which is so demoralized as to permit such outrages upon innocent foreign residents, not to mention the helpless hundreds of its own citizens who are suffering a thousand times more than we are or have suffered. However, in spite of all of our suffering I believe there isn't a man in the camp who will not in the future feel happier because of the sacrifice—providing of course this outrage marks the turning point for better things in this country—"which is a futile hope," remarks one of my friends who reads this over in camp before posting.

May 17, 1923.

The Chinese as Contract Laborers

BY H. F. MACNAIR

I

THE effect of steam traffic upon the emigration of the Chinese was almost revolutionary: by the use of steamships instead of sailing junks not only did greater numbers leave China, than ever before but they spread to many new parts of the world. In California and Australia discoveries of gold drew free Chinese workers, but the same quarter of a century that saw these changes heralded another great change which affected materially the emigration of Chinese. This was the abolition of slavery in the British Empire, and the attempt to discourage it throughout the world.

Unfortunately the abolition of slavery without the removal of its causes could not at once be an unqualified success. The sugar and cotton plantations of the new world needed cheap and forced labor. Indian slavery of the Spanish era had been followed by African slavery; just prior to 1850 this latter gave way to Chinese slavery in the shape of contract labor: "The time had now come for yellow to take the place of black at the behest of anti-slavery sentiment, not more intelligent than that of a Chinese prince, who, pitying an ox, ordered a sheep to be sacrificed in the stead."[1]

Between the years 1847 and 1874 it has been estimated that between a quarter and a half million [2] laborers were shipped from Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, and Macao—especially from the two places last named—to Cuba, Peru, Chile, and the Sandwich Islands.[3] In 1864, for expamle, from Macao there were shipped to Cuba 4,479, and to Peru 6,243; in 1865, 5,207 to Cuba, and 8,417 to Peru. During the same years 2,716 laborers were shipped from Canton by Cuban agents acting under the French flag.[4]

The sufferings of these laborers caused by the methods used by European, American, and Chinese agents in getting them to leave China; the terrible conditions under which they were shipped abroad, as bad as those on the old African slave ships; and their exploitation on the plantations of the new world combine to form one of the darkest stains on the record of the relations of China and the West, a record it may be added, for which the blame must be pretty equally divided between Chinese and Westerners.

The need for cheap labor in the West and the overflowing population of China built up a lucrative business for conscienceless traders of East and West. The supply came chiefly from three sources says a contemporary account:. .. "prisoners taken in the clan-fights. . . of the Province of Kwang-tung, and who are sold by their captors to Chinese or Portuguese man-buyers upon the interior waters; villagers or fishermen forcibly kidnapped along the coast. . . . ; and thirdly, individuals who are tempted by prowling agents to gamble (in Macao) .... and who on losing.....surrender their persons in payment according to the peculiar Chinese notions of liability in this respect."[5]

The "crimps", as the collecting agents were called, received from $7 to $10 per man delivered to the coolie depots, or barracoons, in Macao; here the coolie "signed" a "contract" for eight years of service; on reaching Cuba the surviving coolies were put up at auction with their contracts and sold for an average of £78.[6] The legal right of the coolie to appeal to the Spanish courts for enforcement of his rights in case of ill-treatment or lack of payment was assured him but "no instance is on record of such a proceeding."[7]

Had it been possible from the first to redulate this traffic the Chinese government would not have done so, for to regulate it would have been to recognize the right of Chinese to expatriate themselves, and this was not done until 1860.

The Hongkong government in 1853 attempted to ameliorate conditions by prescribing ships regulations for space and food. No other coolie ships were bound by such regulations, however, and, with the exception of those British official agencies which were engaged in shipping coolies to Demarara and Trinidad, these ships left largely from non-treaty ports.[8] In the same year properly regulated emigration of laborers to Guiana began;[9] and in the next year a ship-load of emigrants reached Kingston, Jamaica.[10] On September 1, 1854, a prohibition was placed on the emigration of coolies to the Chincha Islands, Peru, on account of the conditions of the trade, but upon improvement of these conditions the ban was lifted on February 3, 1855; in the same year, however, the whole traffic was stopped by the enactment of the Chinese Passengers Act.[11] In March 1857, closed coolie barracoons were discovered in Hongkong and immediately broken up.[12] During the years 1867 to 1869 the emigration regulations became more and more strict; in 1870 contract emigration from Hongkong to non-British colonies became illegal. Finally in April 1873 the Chief Justice of the Colony announced from the Bench that anyone in Hongkong participating in the traffic either directly or indirectly would be liable to punishment for felony under the Imperial Act for the suppression of slavery.[13]

From 1858 to 1861 the administration of the city of Canton was in the hands of an Anglo-French commission; aided by the commissioners and the various consuls. The viceroy of Kwangtung in 1860 established a system to regulate emigration by means of licensed receiving depots at Canton and Swatow which were to be inspected by Chinese officers; emigrant ships were to be inspected by Customs officers.[14]

In October 1864, following the English and French precedents, Spain concluded a treaty with China. In this the right of Chinese subjects to take service under Spanish subjects in the colonies, after the making of necessary regulations for the protection of the laborers by the Chinese local authorities and the Spanish representatives, was recognized.[15]

During the winter of 1865-66, the British and French Ministers in Peking conferred with Prince Kung, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was as opposed to the malpractices of the coolie traffic as were the foreign envoys themselves. On March 5, 1866, a Convention to regulate the engagement of Chinese emigrants by British and French subjects was signed by Sir Rutherford Alcock, Henry de Bellonet, and Prince Kung. Elaborate and specific regulations for the protection of the emigrant, whether free or contract, were laid down; in the case of the latter type the specifications of the contract were prescribed, including among others the hours of work, the number of working days per year, the length of the contract, provisions for illness, and for return of the laborer to China.

Prince Kung made three declarations: "Ist. That the Chinese government throws no obstacle in the way of free

1. W. A. P. Martin, Cycle of Cathay: 383.
2. Cf, Foster, American Diplomacy in the Orient: 277 and S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, II: 663.
3. Between 1847-1859, 23,923 emigrants shipped from Hongkong to Cuba, of whom 4,342 died on the voyage. Consul-General J. T. Crawford to Lord Clarendon, Havana, Dec. 31,1857-Cited by H. B. Morse, Int. Rel, II: 171.
4. William F. Mayers, N. B. Dennys and Charles King, The Ports of China and Japan: 229.
5. Mayers, Dennys, and King. op. cit.: 228.
6. But. J. W. Foster in American Diplomacy in the Orient: 274, says "from 400 to 1000 dollars for laborer."
7. Mayers, Dennys, and King. op.cit.: 228-229.
8. H. B. Morse, Int. Rel. II: 169-170
9. Eltel, Europe in China: 273.
10. Eitel, Europe in China,: 344.
11. Michie, The English in China, vol 2,: 168—169, and Couling, Eucy Sinica "Coolie Trade": 133.
12. Eitel, Europe in China,: 344.
13. Ibid.: 501.
14. Morse, op. cit. II: 174—176.
15. Hertslet, China Treaties, volume 1, part II, number 91, Article x.

migration . . . . . but that all attempts to bring Chinese under n engagement to emigrate, otherwise than as the present egulations provide, are formally forbidden, and will be rosecuted with the extreme rigour of the law. 2nd. That a aw of the Empire punishes by death those who, by fraud or y force, may kidnap Chinese subjects for the purpose of ending them abroad against their will";[16] and thirdly, that migration of coolie labor abroad was authorized at ports nly where it could be supervised jointly by the consuls and ıe Chinese authorities.[17]

The envoys of the United States, Russia, and Prussia, pproved the Convention but did not participate in its ormation. The French government did not approve of ertain provisions in the Convention although both the ;nglish and French governments approved it as a whole. Eighteen months were spent in discussing the matter and in ıaking minor changes; the result was that the agreement ras never ratified. But "the Chinese government has onsistently declared that contract emigration, when carried n, could be permitted only under the conditions prescribed ı this convention."[18]

To evade even the slight restrictions placed on the ımigration of coolies from Canton, and these of the Customs)fficers in the open ports the emigrant dealers fell back argely on Macao where they were protected by the Portuguese nd from here until March 1875, when the Portuguese home overnment, at the instigatic n of England supported by rance and Germany, put a stop to it, the evil trade went on.

The conditions under which the contract laborers worked n the new world were almost incredibly bad; for the most ıart they were considered and treated as slaves without the ırotection of any government. An unprejudiced observer wrote: "I believe the coolie slave trade to be as bad as hat of the negroes. During the passage, which is always ıorrible, the latter perhaps suffered rather more; but, once ırrived at their destination, the slaves found in the very nterest of their proprietor a guarantee of comparative well- ıeing. The coolies have not even this advantage; and they ell me that their fate is the more lamentable because they ıelong to a race which is more civilized and more intelligent han the negroes." [19]

The Spanish desired a new emigration in 1873; the ıuestion of the coolie emigration caused strained relations)etween the Tsungli Yamen and the Spanish legation in Peking for reports of the hardships and cruelties under- gone by the contract laborers in Cuba and Peru were reach- ng the Chinese Court. The Imperial government decided o send a commission to Cuba in 1874. This commission eported to the Tsungli Yamen on October 20, and in it)ccurred the following statements: "The depositions and)etitions [20] show that eight-tenths of the entire number leclared that they had been kidnapped or decoyed....on ırrival at Havana they were sold into slavery....During he past years a large number have been killed by blows, ıave died from the effects of wounds, and have hanged hemselves, cut their throats, poisoned themselves with)pium, and thrown themselves into wells and sugar cald- ons..... On the termination of the contracts the employers, n most cases, insist on a renewal of engagements, which may :xtend to even more than ten years.... Almost every Chinese net by us was, or had been, undergoing suffering, and suffer- ng was the purport of almost every word we heard....." [21]

The Spanish were unable to obtain a new convention ıntil November 1877, almost three years after the Macao ırade had been stopped. The new agreement abrogated the previous contract arrangement; enforced emigration was lenounced and the Spanish government agreed that the Chinese in Cuba should be treated as subjects of the same ıtanding as those of the most favored nation. China recog- ıized the right of free emigration of Cuba: emigrants were ;o be supplied with printed passports by the Custom House Taotais which, after being viseed by the Spanish consul, were to be forwarded to the Chinese consuls whom Spain ıow agreed should be established in Cuba by China. Chinese ıubjects in Cuba were to be registered at the consulates of their country. The Spanish government "anxious to prove its friendship and good wishes to His Majesty the Emperor of China," agreed to repatriate at its own expense, "persons who formerly had a literary occupation in China, as also those who had official standing, and the members of such families..... Old men who, on account of age are unable to work, and who petition to return to China, as well as Chinese orphan girls who desire to return to their country, will be repatriated in like manner." Workmen whose contracts had not expired were to fulfill them, but to enjoy the advantages of newcomers; workers whose contracts had expired might leave Cuba or remain at their pleasure. [22]

Coincident with the signing of the treaty between China and Peru on June 26, 1874, [23] there was signed a special agreement respecting the Chinese immigrants in the latter country. In recognition of the fact that some Chinese subjects were suffering "grievances" in Peru the government of that country agreed that China should send a commission to "institute a thorough investigation into the condition of Chinese immigrants in all parts of Peru," which commission was to receive the assistance of all local or provincial authorities. Where cases should be found of ill-treatment of immigrants whose contracts had not expired the commission was to report to the local authorities; if employers of Chinese denied the charges of ill-treatment the complaints were to be forwarded by the local authorities to the tribunals for "judicial inquiry and decision," and cases might even be carried to the higher courts of Justice for further investigation, the immigrants being placed on an equality in matters of legal procedure with subjects of the most favored nation.

In the case of immigrants whose contracts had expired, and in which there had been a stipulation that the employer should send them back to China, the Peruvian government agreed to compel the employers to carry out the contract; in similar cases where there had been no return stipulation, and where the immigrant was indigent, the government promised to "cause them to be repartriated gratuitously in the ships which leave Peru for China."[24]

With the exchange of ratifications of the treaty to which this Special Agreement was appended, on August 7,1875, and of those to the Spanish Covention on December 6,1878, the worst abuses of the unrestricted and unregulated contract labor of the old regime came to an end.[25]

II.

The story of contract labor in the Sandwich Islands or Hawaii is a less gloomy one than the above. While some of the laborers for Hawaii were "captured" in the manner previously described their lot in the Pacific island was very different from that of their brothers in Cuba and Peru at the same time.

The legal basis for the introduction of contract labor into Hawaii was the incorporation in the Master and Servants Act of that kingdom in 1850 of a section recognizing that "all engagement of service contracted in a foreign country to be executed in this" were valid except that "engagements made for a longer period than ten years be reduced to that limit."

In 1852 Captain Cass in two trips of the bark *Thetis* took in two hundred eighty Chinese laborers who were on contract to "serve for a term of five years at three dollars per month in addition to passage prepaid and food, clothing, and shelter provided by the planter who had engaged their services." Such labor cost slightly less than nine dollars a month inasmuch as it was reckoned that transportation cost $50, [25-a] a man and his maintenance about five dollars a month.

The secretary of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society in his annual report of 1852, referred to the Chinese as "quiet, able, and willing men." An account in the *Chinese Mail* contrasted the conditions of the Chinese laborers in Hawaii with those in South America. Captain Cass was referred to as "a man of much humanity and good sense", who had "entered into engagement with the planters of the Sandwich Islands to import Chinese laborers for the sugar plantations, —the planters binding themselves to pay the laborers four dollars a month from the time of their arrival; while cooks, house-servants, and gardeners have been engaged at salaries as high as sixteen dollars,—and as the wages are not

16. The Viceroy at Canton in 1859 had decapitated 18 Chinese kidnappers and sentenced 11 to lesser penalties. H. B. Morse, vol 2,: 174.

17. Hertslet, op. cit. volume I, part I, number 10,: 61.

18. R. Hart to Canton Commissioner April 13, 1874, April 19, 1880 to H. B. Morse, Oct. 7. 1889; to Kiungchow commissioner, Jan. 10, 1890—cited by and quoted from H. B. Morse, volume 2,: 177.

19. "A Ramble around the World,": 607 Quoted by H. B. Morse op. cit.: 176.

20. Of which there were 1726 of the former and 85 of the latter.

21. Report of the Commission: Quoted in Morse, op. cit.: 179-180.

22. Hertslet, op. cit. number 92.

23. Cf. Treaties between China and Foreign States Maritime Customs, Shanghai, 1917, Vol. 2; 795-97.

24. Hertslet, op. cit. number 71—Special Agreement.

25. For further material on this early phase of contract emigration see A. Michie—The Englishman in China, volume I.: 295, volume II,: 168—174; S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom,: 25—26; A. C. Keller, Colonization,: 334-335; British Blue Books "Emigration", 1853, 1855, 1858, 1860; for an account of Yung Wing's investigation of conditions in Peru see chapter XIX of his "My Life in China and America."

25-a. These figures indicate American dollars.

promised merely, but paid, and the coolies are well treated, they are not only contented but have urged their friends at home to join them."[26]

Special precautions were taken by the passage of various laws between 1872 and 1892 for the protection of all contract laborers, Chinese and otherwise, in the kingdom of Hawaii. In 1872 a law was passed requiring that a contract must be acknowledged before an authorized government officer by both master and servant stating that the contract was clearly understood and a voluntary one. By a law of 1876 the lengh of a working day, if not already specified in the contract was declared to be nine hours, with additional pay for extra time. A sanitary standard for plantation camps was fixed by a law of 1880; this prescribed the type and repairing of houses, the amount of air space for adults and children, drainage, and sewage. In 1882 it was provided that there should be no extension of the term of labor as a punishment for desertion. This was punished by fine and imprisonment only. Those who received ill usage by their masters might apply to the courts where, if the complaint was sustained, the employe was freed from his contract and the master fined. In 1884 a law declared that "every laborer serving under written contract shall be entitled to his full pay under the contract, according to the time he has worked, and no master shall deduct from the wages of any such laborer for lost time, more than the amount of money representing such lost time. "Transfers of Chinese contracted employees from one employer to another was allowed after 1892 only with the consent of both laborer and employer.

The Board of Immigration report of 1888-1890 estimated the plantation wages of Chinese contract laborers to be $17.61 per month, while those of free Chinese laborers was estimated at $17.47.

Opposition to the importation of Chinese laborers began in 1875 and culminated with the restriction and exclusion acts of 1885 to 1895.[27] By 1888 there were 5,728 Chinese plantation laborers out of a total of 15,578 of all nationalities. A modification of the exclusion laws occurred in 1895 to permit employers to import Chinese laborers providing they would at the same time "introduce European or American agricultural laborers equal in number to one-tenth of the Chinese permitted" them within a year after the date of the permit. By 1897 Chinese to the number of 7,364 had been brought in under this arrangement.

The conclusions of a careful student of contract labor in the Hawaiian Islands are of value in themselves and as a basis for comparison of the same in other lands: "Much misunderstanding has arisen concerning this method of meeting the labor demand of the sugar planters. The evil reputation of the coolie trade—a reputation well-earned in Cuba and in the Chincha Islands—has attached itself to every attempt to transfer the superabundant population of Asia to the lands where their labor is in demand. It must be acknowledged that the penal enforcement of a labor contract is inconsistent with the trend of modern labor legislation. It suggests slavery. But how otherwise could the laborer, guiltless of property and in debt for his passage money, secure his master against breach of contract? The labor contract, moreover, was the only practical method of securing labor in a country so remote from the sources of supply. Laborers could be induced to immigrate only by the offer of passage prepaid and a guarantee of employment at a living wage. Planters could not be expected to meet these terms unless they were guaranteed against loss by a legal claim on the laborer for a definite term. Finally social security would have been threatened by the importation of alien laborers in numbers far exceeding the native population, but for the fact that these men were held upon the plantations by the labor obligation. . . .

"Contract labor as practised in the Hawaiian Islands was fully justified by the peculiar social and industrial conditions there prevailing. As administered by the Board of Immigration, the system was calculated to advance the interests of the laborers quite as much as those of the planters. That it has done so is evident from the property statistics of the twelfth census. The value of the farm lands in which Chinese are interested as owners, part owners, managers, cash-tenants, or share-tenants is $2 700,335.....The Chinese residents in the Hawaiian Islands pay taxes on $3,287,802 of personal property.....It would not be difficult to prove that for the Oriental laborer the labor contract has been the highroad to fortune."[28] These observations and conclusions are of especial value in reference to contract labor in British and Dutch Malaysia and in South Africa.

(*To be continued in an early issue*)

26. K. Coman, History of Contract Labor in the Hawaiian Islands, Publications of the American Economic Association. 3rd ser., Vol. IV, No. 3:10-12.

27. Coman, Contract Labor, op. cit.

"The Flower Candle Wife"

BY JAMES DONALDSON

QUITE a furore seems to have been caused within—and even without—the precincts of Columbia University in New York City by the presentation several weeks ago of a play dealing with certain aspects of Chinese social life, and its difference from American life and custom. "The Flower Candle Wife" presents dramatically the matrimonial adventures of a Chinese youth who went to the United States to study. The plot as reported follows: "He met an American girl whom he married. In the meantime, his parents had married him by proxy to a girl in China. When the couple returned to China they were faced with the Chinese girl. The boy avowed his love for his American wife and pledged his honor to her. later, the American wife discovers the Chinese girl about to become a mother and realizes that her husband had deceived her. She then is rescued by missionaries."

Written by two authors connected with the University, one of whom it is reported has resided for eight years in China, and staged under the auspices of the China Society of America, and the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University, "The Flower Candle Wife" immediately drew protests from the Chinese students at Columbia on the ground of its being "unreal and unfair"—a protest which the coach of the play dismissed as coming from "immature schoolboys." But the tempest did not stop in the tea-pot: the editors of the *Chinese Students' Monthly* (New York), and of the *China Review* (New York) took up the cudgels in defense of their native land and its maligned customs and discussed the play in the same ardent manner which has characterized Japanese editorial discussion of the widely read *Kimono*. The former discounted the playwrights' efforts on the basis of poor technique, improbability of incident, and incorrect costuming. It was left for the editor of the *China Review* to wax indignant in a manner that borders on the picturesque. The play is described as "in reality" constituting "a gross misrepresentation of, if not a plain insult to, Chinese character and customs .... If the vital incidents of the play actually occurred, the playwriters have missed the spirit of their profession, which is not to portray as the characteristic of a people what is true only in a single isolated case. If those incidents had no basis in truth, the authors are either stupid or the wilful maligners of a people.

"By giving its support to this play the Institute of Arts and Sciences forfeits its claim to the respect of the community. An organization that does not scruple to ascertain the truth of facts or customs portrayed in a play which it sponsors is not trustworthy.

"Just what induced the China Society to lend its patronage to this play is not discernible. This society includes cultured American educators and business people; its executive director is a gentleman who should know at least some of the outstanding customs of the Chinese people. He has spent a number of years in China as an exchange professor in an institution which stands as a monument commemorating the friendship between China and the United States. The China Society exists to promote understanding between our two peoples. So composed and with such an object, it should have called attention to the false nature of the play which it was asked to sanction. To have opposed the staging of it was the least that the China Society could have done; instead it did the impossible thing. By so doing, the China Society disgraced itself and did China an injury...." Poor China Society!

The gentleman who should have known better and who is the executive director of the disgraced Society is Dr Robert McNutt McElroy, of Princeton, who visited China during the academic year 1916-17 as first Exchange Professor. Considering that Dr. McElroy delivered lectures on "Representative Government" at a good many educational institutions during his short stay in China it is scarcely surprising that he should feel unable to pose as an authority on Chinese marriage customs more especially as a recent report says that there are about two hundred such customs in China.

The climax of the editor's indignation was reached in his concluding paragraph: "The Chinese do not believe in polygamy any more than do the Americans; bigamy is as much a crime in China as it is in the United States. They do no marry by proxy. And the honor of the average Chinese student—we leave that to the judgement of those who have met and associated with Chinese students." It would seem that such statements as those contained in the first statement of that paragraph form an excellent illustration of the need for the exact wording of the oath as administered in a Western court of law—that a witness shall tell "the truth, the *whole truth*, and nothing but the truth."

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No exception may be taken to the statement that the honor of "the average Chinese student" is quite up to that of the average student of any country. Chinese students as a class bear an excellent reputation in the United States. *Generally* speaking the statement that the Chinese "do not marry by proxy" is correct. Two exceptions will, however, immediately occur to the student of Chinese customs. In cases where the lucky day has been chosen for the marriage and the bridegroom is ill, a proxy may be appointed to stand for him; this is, of course, unusual. In the second place where a posthumous marriage has been determined upon, that is where a maiden is to be married to a man who is dead, the spirit tablet of the dead bridegroom may be held by one appointed for the task. This again is not an everyday occurrence. But cases of betrothal which have practically the binding force of marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the contracting parties are by no means unheard of.

The statements quoted in reference to polygamy and bigamy are half-truths of an extremely deceptive nature to a Western reader of average ignorance. If the term 'polygamy' connotes absolute equality of two or more women as wives of one man then it must be admitted that the Chinese are ordinarily not polygamous. The prevalence of concubinage in this country cannot be disputed, however, and of this our editor-friend is discreetly silent. Von Mollendorff wrote on this subject as follows: "The Chinese distinguish between two kinds of marriage, which, not incorrectly, may be termed *connubium* and *concubinatus*. In the first place they are obliged to be content with one wife (ch'i), who . . . . shares the rank and honour of the husband. This wife is almost invariably chosen by the *pater familias* from a family of equal position and circumstances." "Concubinage is, however, at the same time permitted, and marriage with several concubines (ch'ieh) is allowed. The number of these, besides the one wife, is not limited by law; but only one wife is permitted. [1] And the *China Review* (vol. VIII, 78) says: "It is doubtful whether, in the customary law, there are any *bona fide* exceptions to this rule (that a second wife is forbidden as long as the first one is living). At Foochow there exists a custom called *t'ung-shih*, 'double wife,' and we have had a specific case pointed out to us where a Foochow man thus married a second wife whilst the first—hopelessly diseased—was living." [2]

1. Quoted by E. T. C. Werner, Descriptive Sociology, p.30 (London 1910).
2. Ibid., p.31.

There can be no doubt that the law of China at the present day recognizes concubinage. From the time of Mencius "having no descendants is the greatest of the three undutiful acts." Says Samuel Couling in the *Encyclopedia Sinica*: "The concubine's children treat the wife as mother, mourning at her death for the full period of 27 months; while the real mother if she dies before the wife, may only be mourned for twelve months." It may be remarked here that the children of a concubine rank after those of the wife. As for concubinage in the imperial families of China it is not necessary to discuss that—the reign of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi may be cited in passing as one of the interesting ways in which the history of China has been effected by imperial concubinage.

In connection with the legal aspects of this subject mention may be made in the conclusion of the attempts to handle the question of Chinese martital relations in the British Courts of Malaysia, Sir Benson Maxwell, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements from 1867-71, held, that the validity of a marriage was dependent upon the *lex loci celebration is*; he upheld polygamy among the Chinese of the Colony on the basis of international comity. In a famous case, In the Goods of Lao Leong An (W. O. C. 35,1 S. S. L. R. 1) tried before him in 1867 he held that a secondary wife (t'sip) of a Chinese intestate was entitled to an equal share of the property of the intestate with the principle wife (t'sai). For forty years this case was referred to as a precedent.

Between October 1905 and June 1909, the famous Six Widows case was fought. An attempt to prove that the Chinese are not polygamous was made on the grounds, as stated previously, that the Chinese do not recognize equality of wives which the term polygamy connotes. This argument was overruled, however, and the view of Sir Benson Maxwell that secondary wives are lawful wives, and are entitled to an equal share in the property with the first wife was upheld by reasoning similar to his. Other cases in the British Courts of the Straits Settlements have further established the recognition that the Chinese, from the point of view of the law administered in those Courts, are a polygamous people, and that "cohabitation and repute are sufficient to establish the legal position of a secondary wife." [1]

It may, perhaps, seem, that this is a rather elaborate consideration of a little drama which was written and presented a long way from China. We hold no brief for "The Flower Candle Wife," nor do we suppose that it is faultless either from the point of view of technique, or of absolutely accurate presentation of Chinese social custom. But the theme dealt with is one of fundamentals, and one much talked of in the Orient. On this subject volumes may be written—but not by us. Suffice it to say that the question is of enough interest and importance to merit fair discussion. No play which has for its aim to "present dramatically the difference between the Chinese ideas of us and our ideas of the Chinese" can be damned without a hearing merely because it happens to show up certain customs or individuals in a way which is personally displeasing to us. International relations of a peaceful and friendly nature must be based on knowledge of the realities, not on rose-water and talcum powder veneers of persons, customs, or institutions which may be intrinsically and fundamentally wrong.

1. Cf. Chinese Marriages, as regarded by the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, Journal Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 83, 1921.

Annual Pilgrimage to General Ward's Grave

The Shanghai branch of the Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion will make its third annual pilgrimage on Sunday, May 27, to the grave of General Frederick Ward at Sungkiang, about an hour distant from Shanghai by train on the Hangchow line. General Ward, for whom the Post is named, was the organizer and until his death the leader of the "Ever-Victorious Army of the Taiping." He fell at the head of his troops at Sungkiang and is buried there, his being the only grave of a foreigner in China whose care is undertaken by the Chinese government.

A granite memorial tablet bearing the U. S. Shield above an appropriate inscription and the Chinese symbol for victory beneath will be unveiled on the 27th by Mrs. Cornell S. Franklin, wife of the Commander of the Legion. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, will give the address of the day, the Rev. C. J. Bushey of Sungkiang, will deliver the invocation and Commander Franklin will act as master of ceremonies. A firing squad from the American Company of the S. V. C. will fire a salute over the grave and the ceremonies will close with the sounding of "Taps." Special cars for the party will be attached to the 9 a. m. train on the 27th, return being by the 2.30 p.m. train.

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THE little slant-eyed maiden with the slick black braid caught up close to her head with the hundred twists of red silk thread betokening "Good Joss," her tiny feet painfully hobbling over the hard cobblestone pavements,—the diminutive sad eyed cherub whose rosy cheeks have turned a pasty grey and whose hands fumble continuously for the remains in the one pocket of his slack blouse,—the old cigarette crone who hobbles and wheezes along the gritty cinder path toward the large grey building whose chimneys vomit forth black smoke genii—may soon become but poignant memories if the plans advocated by Miss Jane Addams become reality, instead of at present an illusive figment of an optimistic imagination.

"Nothing is so bad that it cannot be remedied, at least in some degree," said Miss Addams, speaking of the life of the toilers in China.

"It has been tremendously interesting to me to see with my own eyes what great strides the international city of Shanghai has made along certain lines. The world considers Shanghai as a model in many things. You have centered here the complex problems of modern civilization,—problems of race, of language and of religion. That the representatives of the various nations who have joined together to form this settlement live in peace and accord with one another and have evolved a just and workable code of laws is splendid. I am told that during the last score of years the general well being of the municipalities has improved more than 1,000 per cent, That is a record of which any city might be justly proud.

"Shanghai seems to me to be an ideal "locus" for experimentation, and therefore, I was very much surprised to find that the progress along labor lines was decidedly backwards. Many of the toilers are in a deplorable condition. A bowl of rice, a bit of meat, and a few bamboo shoots is all that divides many of them from absolute starvation. Labor and time-saving devices, and safety appliances are for the most part unknown.

"Talking with managers of many of the cotton factories and silk filiatures, in which child and aged labor is employed to a large extent, I found that many arguments were advanced for the underpayment, and consequent under-nourishment of children,—arguments and reasons which civilized nations have regarded for many years as obsolete and valueless. In this connection let me add that the labor problems of Oriental countries are no whit different from those of any other country. Human nature rises triumphant over any man made laws and rebels against those tactics which are not in accord with the common sense tactics of humanity.

"It is all very well to say that it is much better for the child to be earning his living in the factory doing a repetitive action thousands and thousands of times a day. The factory owners and managers claim it is better for the child to be in the warm well ventilated factory than out in the streets living the doubtful life of the ne'er do well. They say that within the factory the child learns diligence by his application to the several tasks in hand, that he also learns the value of money and will, therefore make a thrifty, self-respecting citizen and not become a charge on the community.

"On the surface these arguments appear to be sound logic but there is no provision for the human element or for individual peculiarities. Time after time statistics compiled by those authorities who are entirely disinterested in labor have proved that unless the human factor is taken into consideration to a large extent the success of any undertaking will be ephemeral.

"Children are no automatons. This is especially true after the first enthusiasm has worn off and the joy of the new game has developed into a steady, dull grind. It is also true that the profits of the factory which employs a large amount of children are not as large as the one whose personnel is composed of workers of more mature years. This may sound like an astounding statement but I assure you it is the truth since statistics compiled by social workers all over the world have established it to be the truth beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt.

"It is only natural that the wages of the child should be less,—approximately three-eights to one half of these of more mature years,—but on the other hand considerably more than double the number of children must be employed to do a sum of work, in order that the output may equal

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that of other factories whose operators are more skilled and have more endurance by reason of their greater age. I am speaking now entirely on the practical side and leaving out all consideration of the human element. The child tires out more easily and his attention varies in proportion to the amount of hours employed.

"I repeat that the child can never be an automaton because it is not inherent in his nature. He loves to sing and dance and play, to dream day dreams, to have aspirations and ambitions toward the accomplishment of some great achievement.

"When those natural desires are crushed long before he reaches the age of adolescence how will it be possible for him to force these early hopes and dreams to become realities?

"In addition to the necessity for the abolishment of child labor, Shanghai needs more schools. To estimate the success of the China of the future we must look to the rising generation, and education is a great incentive toward achievement. In this connection I might state that I do not mean schools where the tuition is so high that the coolies' children are prohibited from mingling with those of a more fortunate financial station in life. China is now a republic and the school should be the common meeting place for all classes. I think the Chinese themselves now realize the necessity and it is only natural that they should turn to the foreigners in their midst for inspiration and aid in working out a solution for many problems of both an industrial and a civil character. Foreigners living in Shanghai have a great privilege in showing them by precept and example the very best that the Western world can offer."

P. K.

Influence of the Chinese Originators on European Inventions

THAT China is a country of great and wonderful potentialities is known to all who are interested in it; but few can think that many of the great inventions of Europe which have contributed so much to the advance of civilization had their origin in China. The Egyptian civilization with all its magnificience passed away without leaving any inventions of note to benefit humanity. The Romans have left their mark on the world by the wonderful jurisprudence and codes, while hidden in the ashes of the ancient Greece we find the sparks of great speculative thoughts and literature. But the Chinese who have been a practical race have given to the world things of great utility and their quota to civilization is great enough to warrant world gratitude and admiration.

The Arabs were using the sea compass long before it came to the knowledge of Europe. The Arabs attributed the discovery to Aristotle, but the Greeks made its acquaintance through India. The Chinese records show that twelve centuries before Christ the Chinese used a sort of instrument that pointed always towards north. The stereotyped wooden plates for printing purposes were in use in China in 595 A. D. as is clear from an order issued by the then Emperor of China. Pi Chen, a Chinese metal worker of the eleventh century who brought the art of printing to its highest pitch of perfection. Lithography which was employed in Europe in the early nineteenth century was in use in China in ancient times. It was in 1823 that first time a bridge suspended on steel cables was made in Europe. In the most ancient history of China we find mention of bridges hung on iron chains which were called flying bridges.

The system of stone surfaces for roadways introduced into Europe by McAdam was a copy of the Chinese roads.

In agriculture the Chinese had anticipated the European manures, and long before Europe used any fertiliser, the Chinese were using refuse of dried hemp, oil cakes, and oyster shells. The development of mineral wealth in Europe is nearly two centuries old, but the brass pagoda standing on a hill in Tsing Kiang Fu that dates from the twelfth century testifies to the wonderful inventive spirit of the Chinese in this line.

That the Chinese were past-masters in the art of making alloys is clear from their ancient records and the alloy called German-silver is an initation of a Chinese invention called *pai t'ong*.

The Chinese were the first dyers in the world. It was in 115 B. C. during the Han dynasty that the Chinese employed the saffron flower which gave a fine red colour. The Chinese green defied imitation in Europe for a long time.

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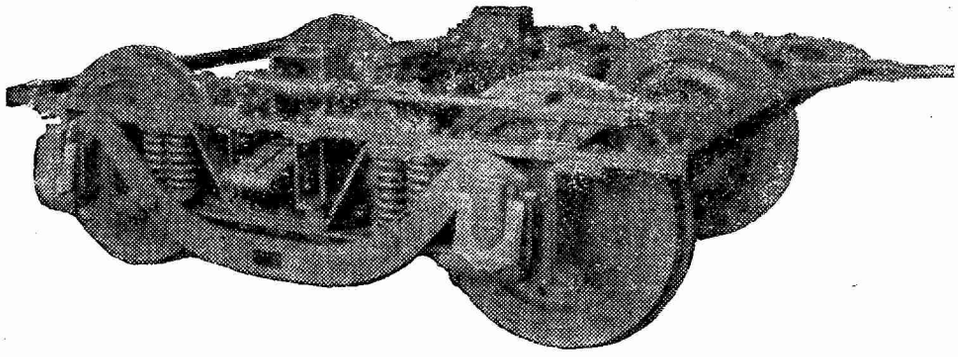

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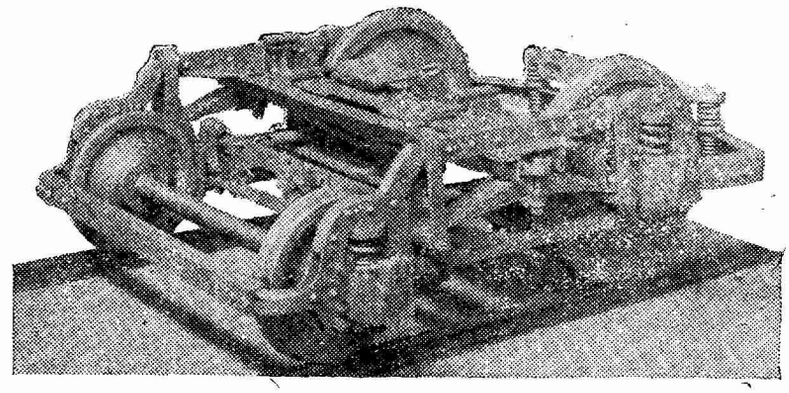

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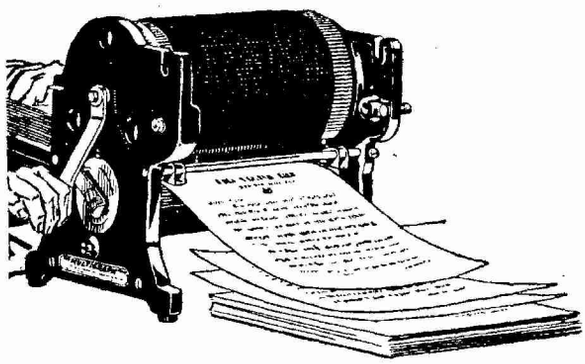

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The White women who think that they are the first to beautify their face-skin by painting it will be surprised to learn that the custom of painting the face was in use in China in 1116 B. C. during the Chung dynasty.

Europe has learned from China the use of fibres of ramie and nettle fibre in the weaving of fabrics.

The Chinese made gun-powder in 200 B. C. and subsequently improved it by mixing it with arsenic or cinnabar. The Chinese have always been fand of fire-works and they used gun-powder in pretty pyrotechnic toys.

The theory of pulse so common in Europe among the medical men was invented by a Chinese named Pien-ts'iao in the fifth century of the Christian era. A Chinese surgeon named Haous-t'ouo used an anesthetic in 220 A. D. whose effects were like those of ether or chloroform. This fact was established beyond any doubt by Stanislos Julien before the Academy of Sciences in 1840. While speaking of the French discoveries, Schopenhauer calls the French the Chinese of Europe.

H. P. S.

Men and Events

According to a telegram received last week from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C, exports from the United States to China during the month of March totalled G$9,500,000.

"My Journey to Lhasa" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Brigadier General G. E. Espereira, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, at the Lecture Hall, on Monday, May 21, at 5:30 o'clock.

Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China and member of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the Shanghai Municipal Council, has been confined to the Paulon Hospital, Shanghai, with an infection of the throat. Mr. Sung's condition is reported as improving.

The death occurred on Sunday, May 20, of Charles S Keen, of the American Baptist Mission, Nanking, of typhoid fever. Mr. Keen has been connected with the University of Nanking as Dean of the Language School for several years. He is survived by a wife and two children.

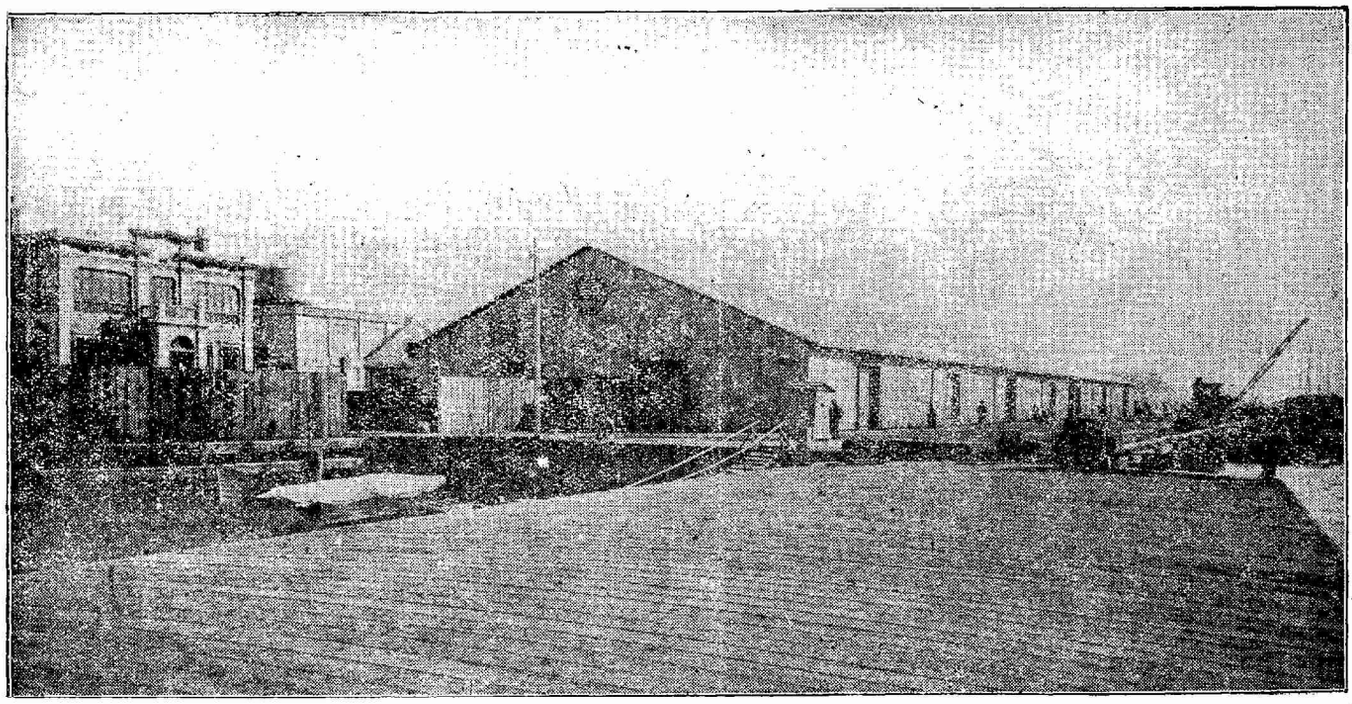
Guests were invited by the Commercial Press on Monday afternoon, May 21, to see "Treasures of a Lonely Island", a new film in seven parts just completed by members of their staff. The roles were all taken by Chinese, and the scenes were in the vicinity of Soochow. The film was judged excellent by all who attended.

The Chung Foo Union Bank has just issued its seventh annual report in attractive pamphlet form, in Chinese and English. The report contains lists of the bank's directors, managers and sub-managers, Chairman T. Clarence Sun's report to shareholders on general conditions affecting banking during 1922, and the bank's balance sheet as of December 31, 1922.

The engagement of Miss Josephine L. Hutchison and Carl Neprud was announced to the members of the St. John's Compound Tuesday night, May 15, at the St. Mary's Faculty House. Miss Hutchison is a member of the faculty of St. Mary's Hall and St. John's Middle School. Mr. Neprud is a member of the staff of Shanghai customs. The wedding will be held in the summer.

The Academy of Political Science in the city of New York held its semi-annual meeting (forty-third year) on May 9 and 10, at the Hotel Astor, N. Y. This meeting presented an unusual opportunity for participation in public discussion of the inter-relations of law, economics and political science in both their theoretical and practical relations to public affairs. The various topics discussed which took precedence over the regular subjects were: "The Restatement and Clarification of the Law, "Improvement of Legal Procedure", "The Relation of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice," and "The Laws Delays—Causes and Remedies."

The American Association of University Women held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign Y. W. C. A., 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, for the purpose of electing officers and hearing the report of the Scholarship Committee. A report of the secretary, treasurer, and membership committee was read, by Mrs. G. S. Eveleth, Jr., secretary; Mrs. R. J. Corbett, treasurer, and Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh, membership committee. Officers were elected for the ensuing



View of Wharf and Transit Sheds, Dollar Pei Lien Chien Wharf, Shanghai.

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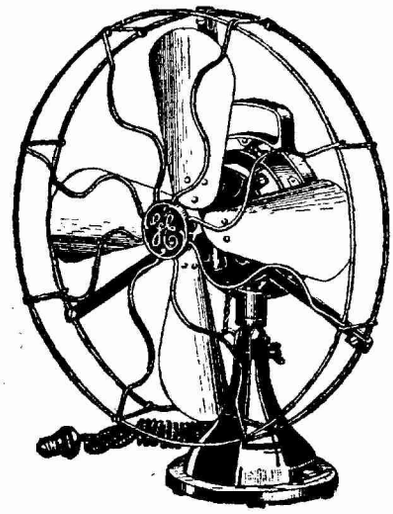

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year and include the following: Mrs Lacey, president; Mrs. Eveleth, secretary; directors, Mrs. C. H. Robertson. Mrs. N. F. Allman, and Miss Marian Mead; Mrs. F. C. Mabee, representative on the International Relationship Committee. Since the American Association of University Women is holding its national convention in Seattle during July it is planned that some of the members of the Shanghai branch will be able to act as a delegate upon furlough home at that particular date. Mrs. Lacey, Tel. W-3355, will be glad to hear of any information along this line. Many members who have failed to pay their annual dues and membership subscriptions will kindly do so by remitting to Mrs. R. J. Corbett, 145 Rue de Grouchy.

Miss Mildred Taylor, writer, Peter Taylor, scientist, and Blanding Sloan, artist, of New York according to a report, are planning to make an around-the-world expedition, and expected to depart from New York the latter part of April. The Orient seems to the special objective of this group where they plan to live for a considerable time to study the factors in the life of the Oriental that would be of value to Americans in the way of art, love of color, way with children, relation to community and attitude toward scientific interests. "There production of newspaper and magazine articles, things of theatrical interest, photographs, paintings and etchings will serve to create an exchange of ideas between the Occident and the Orient thus adding in strengthening the understanding and friendship of the East and the West."

The *Cornell Daily Sun*, Ithaca, New York, in its issue of March 9, reports the approval of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to affiliate itself with Nanking Union University in providing a practical program for agricultural and engineering extension, with the aim of famine prevention. The Cornell-in-China Club, which was formed in April 1922 "to promote the mutual friendly relations of China and America and to establish and foster a Cornell educational enterprise in China," conceived the idea and worked for its accomplishment. Six institutions in China invited Cornell to join with them, but the location of Nanking Union University was deemed most advantageous by the Cornell trustees. Ways and means for financing the project are now under discussion. The date for beginning the extension has not been announced.

Chinese Girls Take Part in Olympic Games

Chinese girl athletes are now in Osaka, Japan, as competitors in volley ball and tennis at the Olympic Games. These Chinese girls are for the first time contestants in international games outside of their own territory.

The team is in charge of Miss Vera Barger, principal of the Y. W. C. A. Physical Training School in Shanghai and was also accompanied to Japan by Dr. Betsy Coffin and Miss Kao Tz of the faculty of the same school.

The athletes are from various parts of China representing many provinces and cities all the way from Peking to Hongkong and represent schools from different parts of the country.

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News from South China

Since May 10, telegraphic connection with Waichow has been resumed.

Judge Hing Yuen Loo, formerly Acting Chief Justice of the South China Supreme Court, assumes his new duty as Procurator-General May 12 in the old Presidential Palace.

Ching Hok Yuen, chairman of the Namhoi District Assembly who has been accused of having supported Shen Hung-ying in his revolt against Canton, has been released on bail of $100,000.

The individual labor unions of Canton will work among their members to interest all to subscribe to the war contributions for the support of the government in its war against the Northern and Kwangsi militarists.

The Kwangtung Teachers College, popularly known as the Higher Normal School, the highest institution of learning in South China supported by the government, will celebrate its 15th anniversary of its organization May 10.

Huang Ta-wei, one time a confidential assistant to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will be arrested by order of Dr. Sun on charge of being disobedient to superior command and committing treason against the Constitutionalist government.

The Ng Shin Kwun Temple, one of the noted land marks of Canton, will be sold by the Municipal government, on the afternoon of May 14 by public tender in the office of Commissioner of Public Finance in the municipal building.

The Canton Aviation Bureau is outfitting four seaplanes for war service and will have them ready about May 13 or 14, says the *Ying Chiang Pao*. Each plane will have a carrying capacity of about 150 pounds besides two persons, a pilot and a mechanic.

The returned students in Canton are trying to raise $40,000 for a club house. Dr. S. F. Chien, president of the Returned Students Association, has enlarged the committee appointed for the purpose in order to expedite the building, Site has already been selected.

By request of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Civil Governor Hsu Shao-tseng of Kwangtung has ordered the Commissioner of Public Highway to immediately construct a road from Honam to Whampoa, a port accommodating the larger vessels than Canton. Honam is the south section of Canton City across the river.

The general headquarters of the Generalissimo, through the police, is calling for coolie laborers. Any person from 18 to 40 years old in Canton may apply for serivice. A coolie for military service will be paid a dollar a day, besides rice. Before regular calls were made, the local residents had been put to much inconvenience by the police drafting men to coolie service.

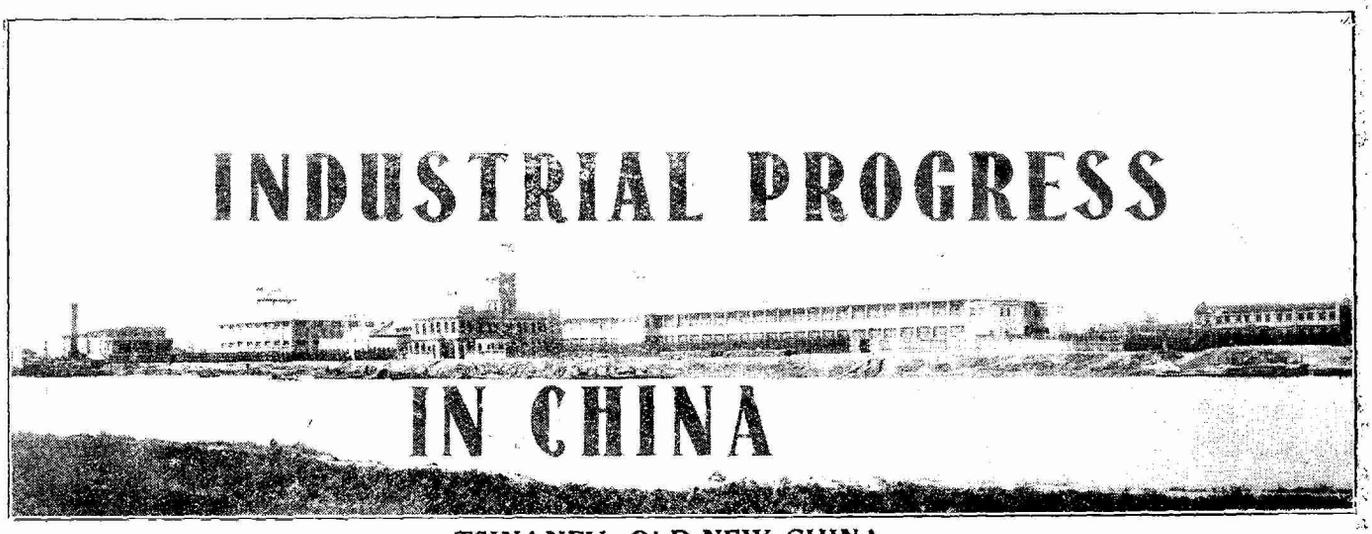
The Kwangtung Arsenal in Shekcheng will be able to operate again soon, and the director-general of the plant is calling all employees to report for service before the 13th of this month. The Arsenal will now make purchases by calling for tender, and all firms having supplies for sale may able to communicate with the city office of the Arsenal at the 2nd Floor, No. 36, the South Bund, Canton.

Ching Hok Yuen, chairman of the Associated District Assemblies of Kwangtung, has issued a public statement denying that he ever communicated with the enemy to the Constitutionalist Movement or circularized reports in favor of Shen Hung-ying for Tuli of Kwangtung. It is reported that Mr. Ching had to put up a bail of $100,000 before he was permitted to leave the police custody the other day.

According to a plan of the Municipal Department of Public Works of Canton, the Bund will have a side-walk of from ten to fifteen feet wide. In order to facilitate construction, the Kwangtuug Commission for Foreign Affairs has been asked to communicate with foreign consuls in Canton requesting them to notify their nationals to give up the land required when desired by the Municipal Department of Public Works.

There seems to be nothing so disgusting to an ordinary citizen as to see so-called military commanders issuing orders to suppress gambling, calling those engaged in gambling by distasteful names, while gambling of all forms may be seen in Canton under the protection of men under arms, Every citizen should protest against the defacing of walls with such notices and proclamations which do nobody good, according to the opinion of the gentry.

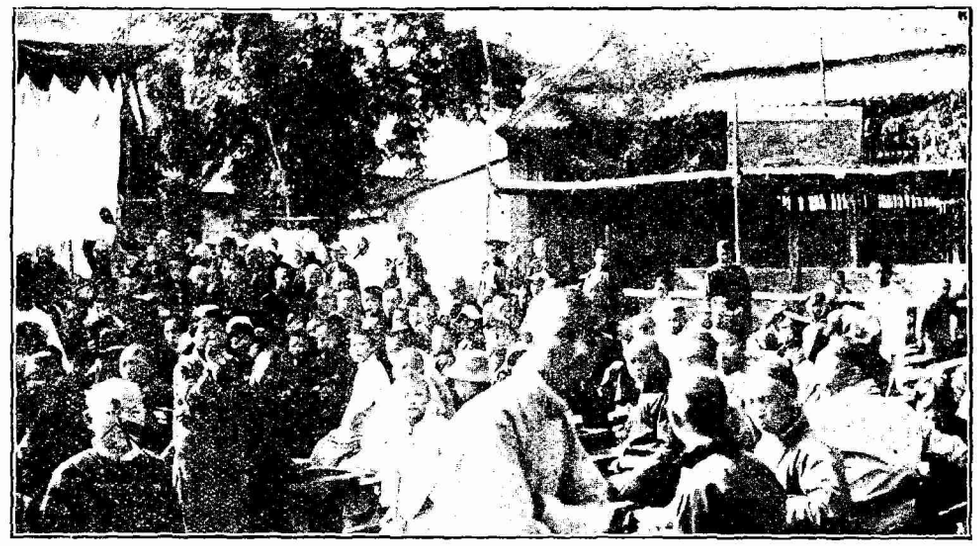
The Canton-Samshui R. R. Wharf on the Bund, Canton, for the ferry service between the city and the Shekwaitong



TSINANFU, OLD-NEW CHINA

VI.

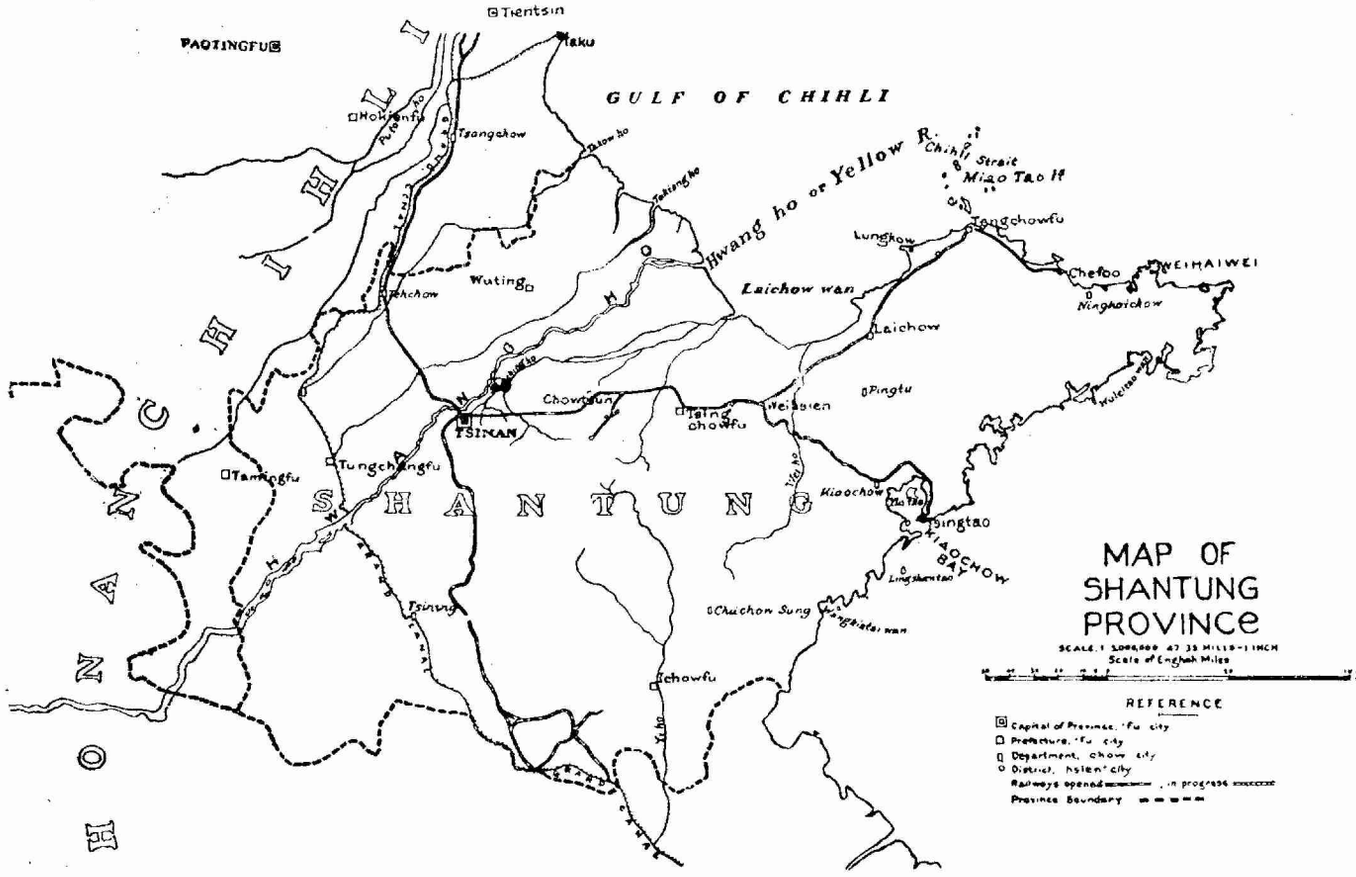
THE previous articles have dealt with industrial and commercial activities in the lower Yangtze with Shanghai as the center. There the influences of western machinery and electrical civilization have been exerted over a period of at least fifty years. It is at Shanghai that the penetration of the new as represented by modern commercialism and industrialism has gone the furthest; in fact the old order is being overshadowed by the new. As has been pointed out Shanghai has the appearance of a European or American city. Consequently an acquaintance that is limited to conditions at Shanghai or any of the chief treaty ports of China, is likely to result in an unbalanced or distorted appraisement of industrial progress in China as a whole. On the other hand, the numerous isolated towns and cities in China out of touch with the current of new developments on account of the lack of communication, represent the other extreme. In many such places conditions are little different than they were a hundred years ago. We would not say a thousand years ago, as some do, for the fact is that practically all parts of China have been touched by changing conditions although in some instances only slightly.



A natural park inside old city. Scene on Ta Ming Hu (Great Bright Lake).

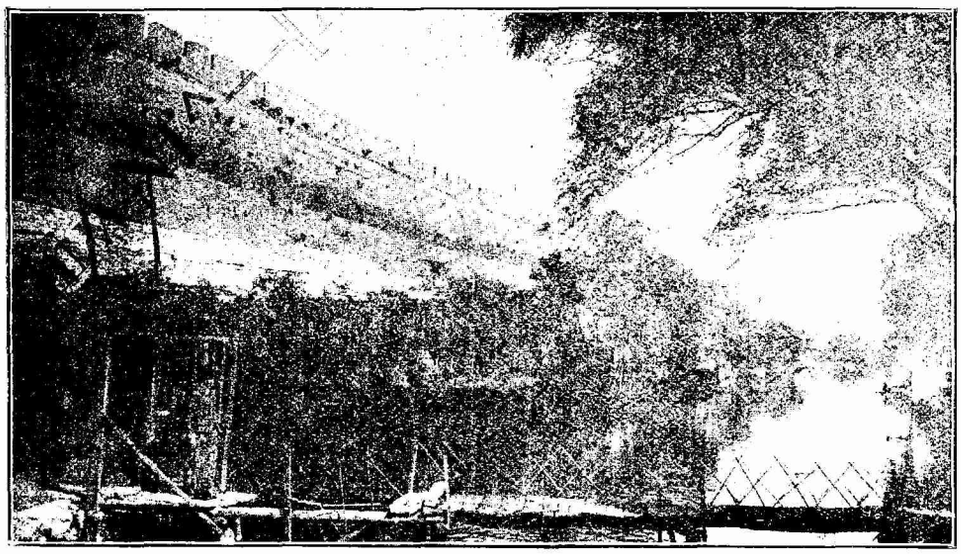
Cotton spinning mill at Tsinanfu.

China may be designated as an Old-New country. It is old in years of racial and national life, civilization and culture. It has back of it a record of splendid achievements in many directions. The Chinese people have contributed much to the world as a whole, prior and since the days of the Han dynasty which was contemporaneous with the strong period of the Roman Empire. In fact the Romans obtained their silks from China and indirectly were in communication with China in various ways. Yet China is a new country largely undeveloped relative to natural resources and in respect to transportation



facilities and industrial activities of machinery type. The machinery of civilization, highly developed in many western countries, only recently has obtained a toehold in China; nevertheless it has penetrated so far that a great change is taking place, necessitating political adjustments to meet the new conditions as well as to enable the country to function effectively in its international relationships. That in this connection there are disturbances and frequent breakdowns in the machinery of government as well as in connection with commercial and industrial efforts, is not surprising; in fact it is to be expected. The surprising thing is that the attending confusion and disorder has been so mild. This is particularly true when we stop to consider how radical and revolutionary are the changes taking place as the new order supplants the old in China or rather merges with it.

This street scene inside the walled city is a reversion to Old China.



Eastern wall of Tsinanfu which stands as a monument to Old China; yet over the top of the wall may be seen modern electric light poles.

An effort has been made to pick out a city which represents the average in Chinese industrial development lying midway between the treaty ports, like Shanghai and Tientsin, and the backward cities off the main lines of communications. Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung, seems to strike about the average desired. It is situated at the junction of two railways, has felt the industrial and commercial impulse from western countries, yet only a few foreigners are resident there and it is essentially a Chinese city containing no foreign administrated settlement. Photographs rather than text will be

A street in the Chinese administered settlement set apart for foreign residence and business but chiefly occupied by Chinese.

relied upon to portray the mingling of the Old and New that is taking place at Tsinanfu.

TSINANFU

The city of Tsinanfu while not exactly in the geographical center of Shantung is nevertheless advantageously located relative to lines of communications as may be observed by reference to the accompanying map. Furthermore the location is attractive in itself, being on a gentle slope at the base of the Shantung mountains. Springs of clear water bubble up at various parts within the city and joining form the Shao Ching Ho which is navigable to the sea. On the top of the highest peak back of the city is a small pagoda or rather tower of stone.

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Railway Equipments:—
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Metals and Metalwares:—
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General Merchandise

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Human and Horse Hair, Wool, Camel Hair, and Hairnets
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Egg Products
Egg Albumen, Yolk and Powder.
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Miscellaneous:—
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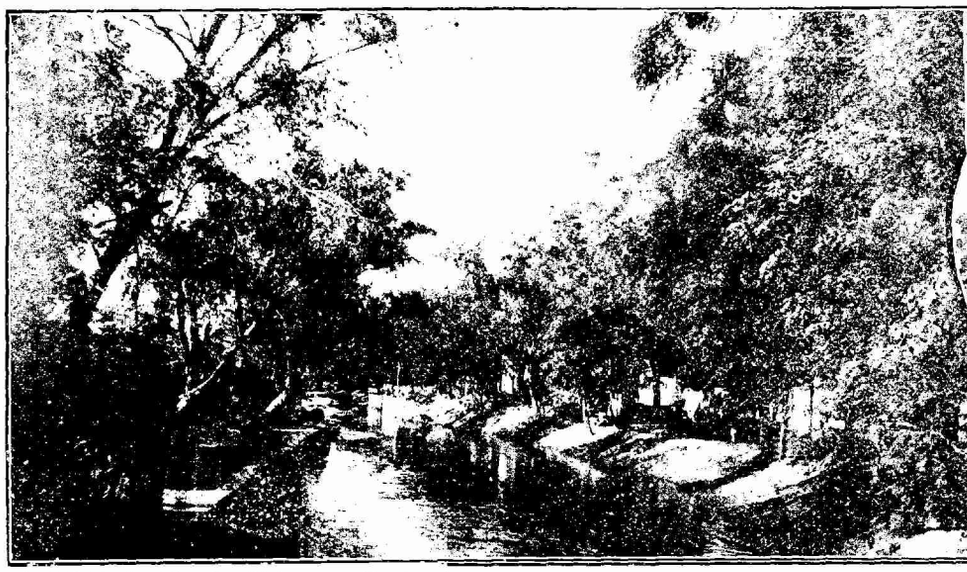
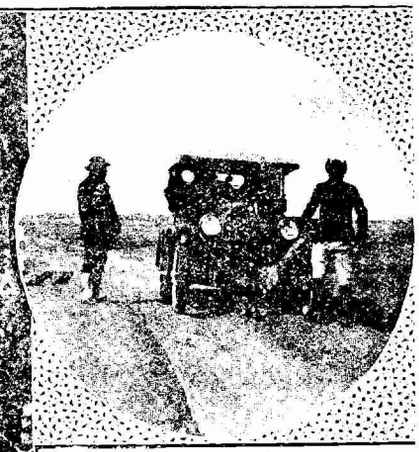
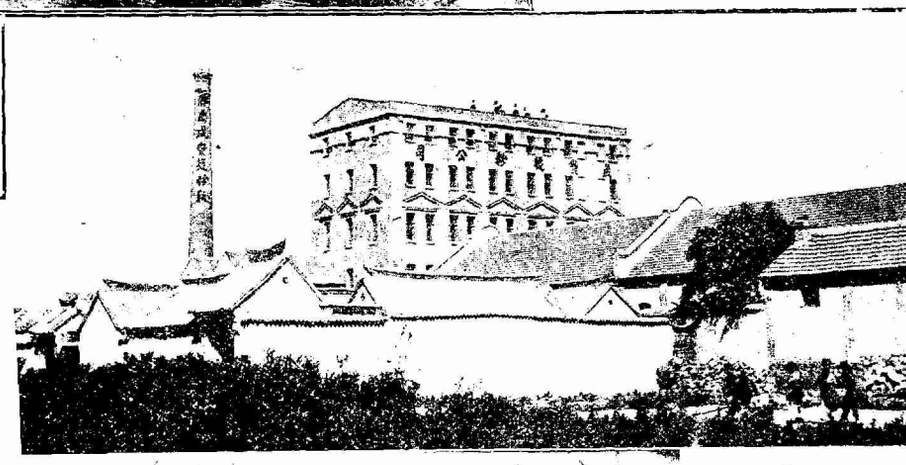


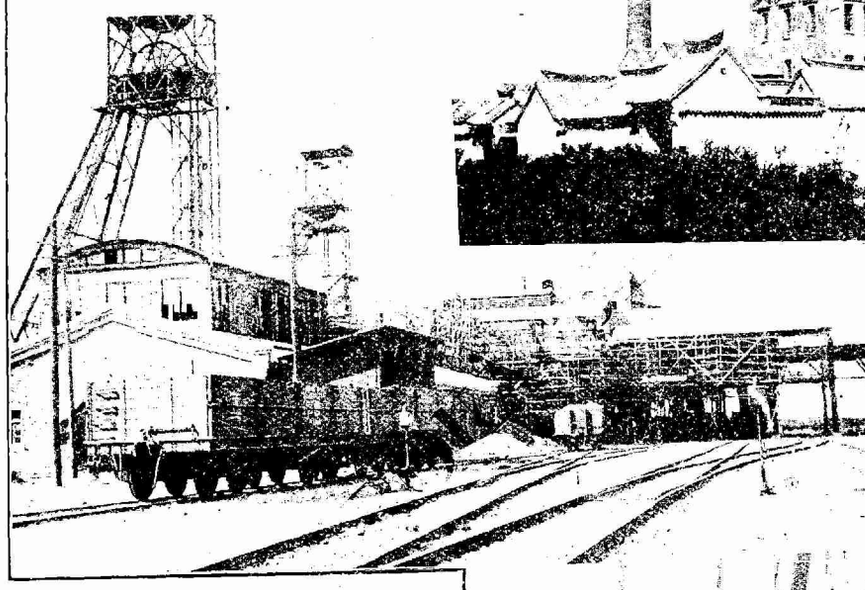


Road built by the Shantung Famine Relief Committee pointing the way to New China.

ABOVE—Inside the Tsinan wall the penetration of the new into the life of the city is marked by the chimney of the electric light plant.

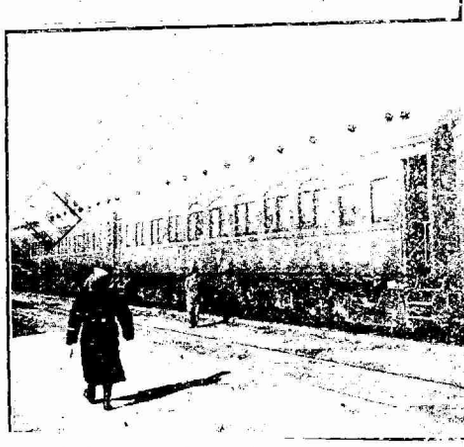
RIGHT—One of the Chinese flour mills, Tsinanfu, of which there are nine.



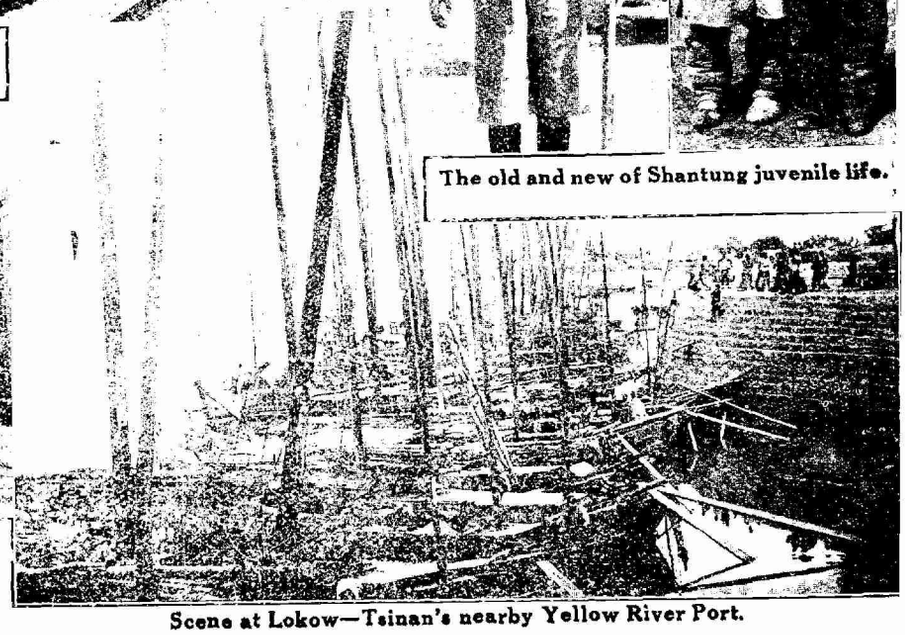


Coal mines in Shantung.

The old and new of Shantung juvenile life.

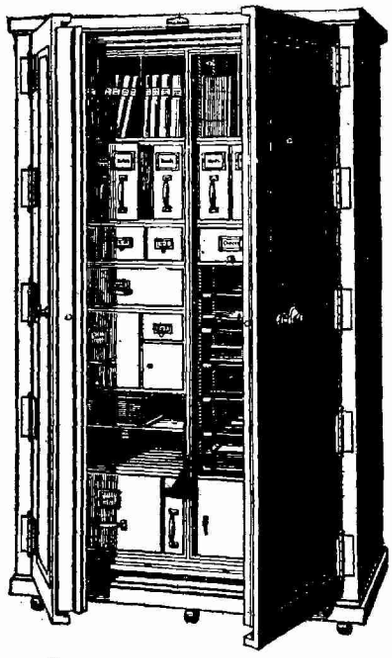


Modern steel coach passenger train passing through Shantung. It was made in America because the Chinese Railway director wished to run the best train in the Orient.



Scene at Lokow—Tsinan's nearby Yellow River Port.

THE SAFE-CABINET



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The Chinese have a superstition to the effect that this tower is a hitching or snubbing post to which the City of Tsinanfu is fastened by chains thus preventing it from drifting to the sea. The basis for this superstition may be the fact there are numerous springs of running water within the city.

Tsinan, pronounced "Gee Nan," was established about 300 A. D. Prior to that there was a small town called Tan within the old kingdom of Chi which existed at the time of Confucius, the sixth century B. C. Thirty miles easterly was the large city of Ping Ling which for some unknown reason was taken down and the brick moved, about 300 A. D. to Tan. The new city thus erected was named Tsinan or south of the Tsi river as the Shao Ching Ho was then called. The location is more advantageous than the old site Ping Ling for the reason that it is on the Shao Ching Ho and within four miles of the Wang Ho (Yellow River) both of which are navigable by small boats.

The commercial importance of Tsinanfu has increased rapidly during the past twenty, particularly the last ten years. This growth was stimulated by the construction of the Shantung railway connecting the city with the port of Tsingtao followed by the Tientsin-Pukow line affording connections with the two ports which give the name to the railway. The population is estimated to be over 300,000 and is increasing. Streets are being extended and improved and much new building is taking place.

The old walled city contains the major portion of the population but the Chinese are rapidly overflowing into the Settlement or New City which is laid out and improved according to modern plan. Tsinanfu was opened to foreign trade and residence in 1903 at which time a settlement area was set aside where foreigners might reside and conduct business. It is administered by a Chinese Settlement Commission, in that respect differing from the treaty ports such as Shanghai or Tientsin which are administrated by foreigners. A number of the leading foreign firms doing business in China have branches at Tsinanfu, including several American houses. In addition there are a few German concerns and a larger number of Japanese shops and small businesses established.

INDUSTRIES

In order to furnish a background for a description of Tsinanfu's industrial activities it may be said that the country easily accessible to Tsinan contains much of the most productive area in the province of Shantung. The chief crops are wheat, beans, millet, kaoliang, ground nuts (peanuts) and cotton. Silk from the mulberry feeding worms is produced in moderate quantities in the vicinity of Tsinan. The famous pongee silk from oak leaf feeding worms, is produced in the Chefoo district. The Shantung mountains along the railway between Tsinanfu and

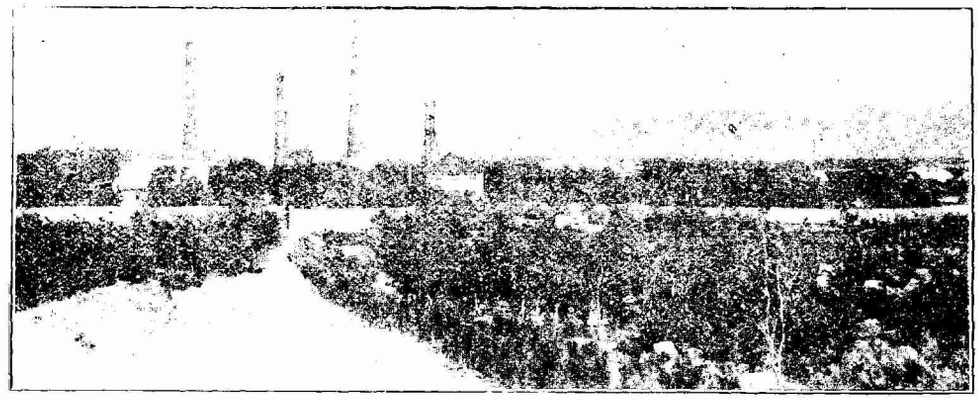
The Yellow River flows by Tsinanfu. In 1921 it broke its dikes about 100 miles below and destroyed approximately 500 towns and villages.

Tsingtao contain fairly extensive coal deposits. There are two or three modern equipped collieries and numerous native mines operated by hand or using small steam hoists.

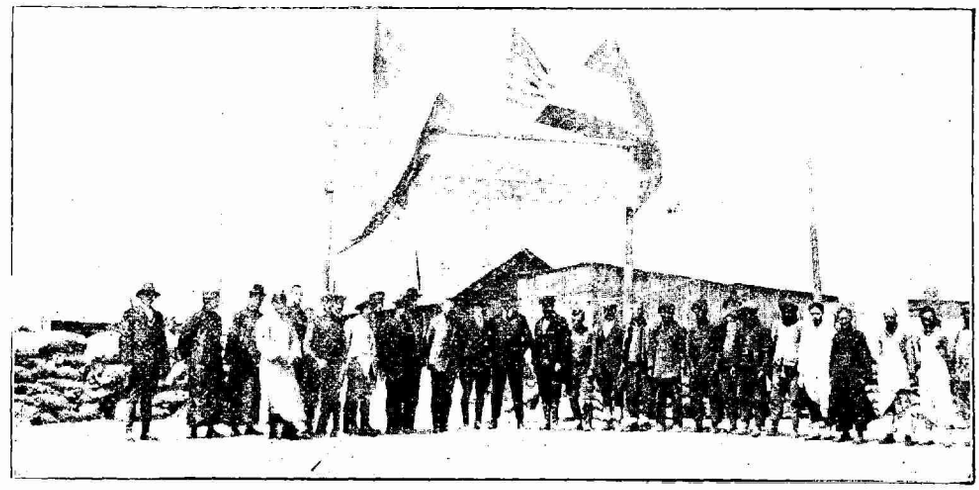
The fuel and raw materials supplies converging at Tsinan, it is quite natural that a considerable industrial development has taken place. Practically all of the industries are owned by Chinese there being a few Japanese and German enterprises. Flour milling takes the lead, there being nine good-sized modern mills. There is one good-sized cotton spinning mill in two units, a knitting mill, a beet sugar mill, several bean oil mills, a bone mill, paper mill and several hair net factories, a few small machine shops and the Tsin-pu railway shops, besides the usual native handicraft industries. In the way of public utilities there is an electric light plant and a telephone system. The list is sufficiently long to indicate that at this interior Chinese city the new machinery civilization has gained a real foothold alongside the splendid old culture and philosophy of Confucius.

EDUCATION

At Tsinanfu as elsewhere in China modern educational efforts were introduced by missionary channels. The crowning achievement in this respect is the Shantung Christian University which is supported as a union enterprise by American and British Protestant missions and independent contributions. The province has established primary, middle (high) schools, also a technical school and special colleges. The accompanying photographs give a good idea of the middle school students. The educational system of Shantung and Tsinan has a long way to go before it is adequate to the educational needs of the people but it marks a distinct advance over that of twenty or even ten years ago.

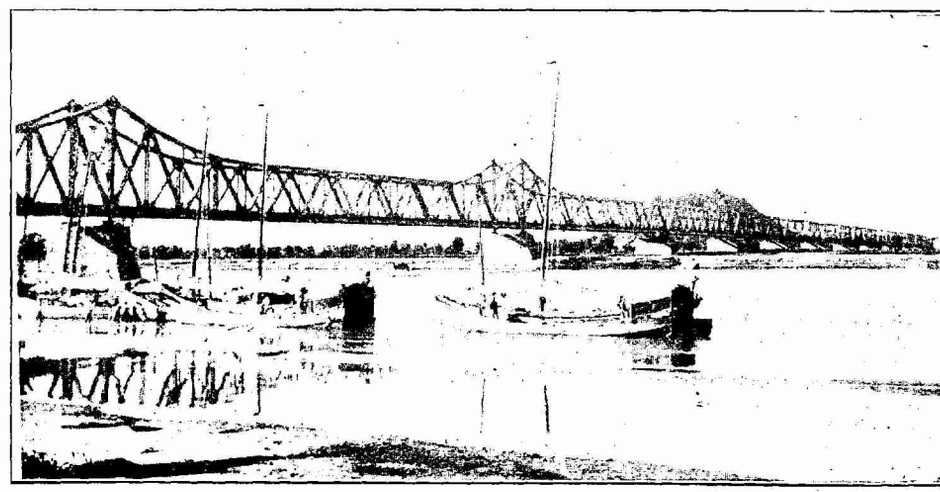


A few years ago only pagodas pierced the sky line in China; now there are more industrial chimneys than pagodas

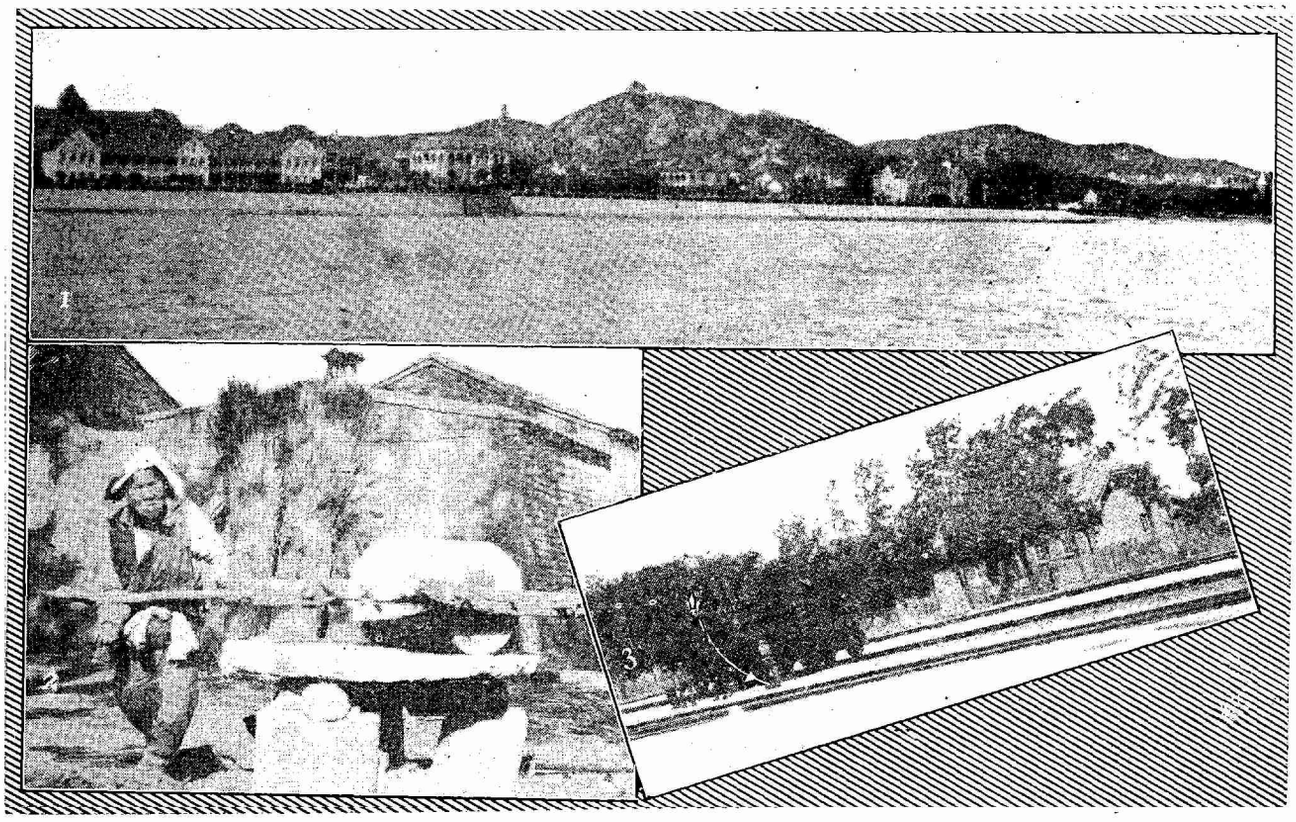


Staff of the American Company which is now repairing the break at a cost of $1,500,000. Taken on the occasion of the visit of the American Consul, C. E. Gauss.

Farming scene in the vicinity of Tsinanfu



Railroad bridge across the Yellow River



1. The residential section of the beautiful city of Tsingtao from the bay. 2. A Chinese of Shantung grinding grain for the family's food supply. 3. In the Tsinanfu railway yards.

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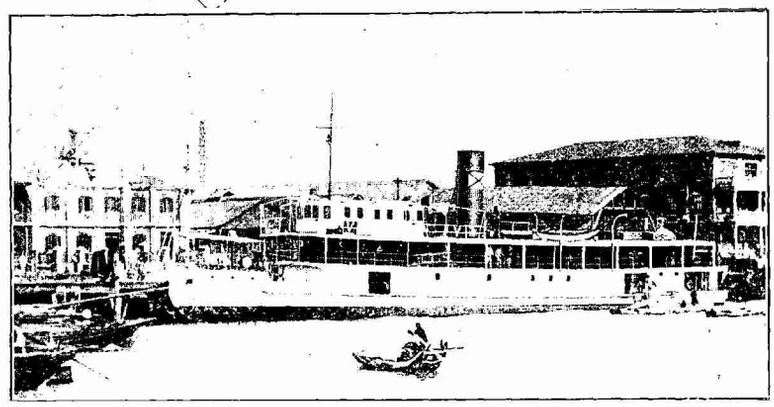

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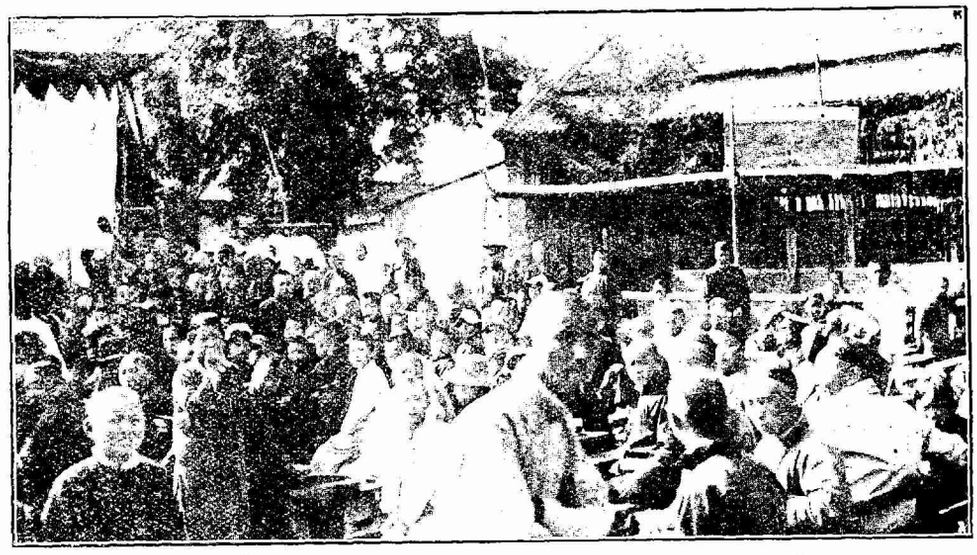
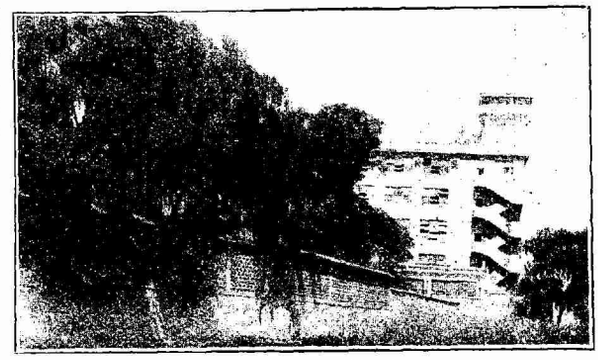


An open-air class at Shantung Provincial School, Tsinanfu.

Foreign countries have recognized the commercial and industrial as well as political importance of Tsinan by providing well appointed consulate establishments. The British, Japanese and German own large properties and attractive, even pretentious, buildings. Until recently the American consulate was poorly housed and would be to-day if it had not been for the energy and foresight of the consular officer who on his personal responsibility had a modest but very attractive consulate erected. The lease contract provides for its purchase by the American government at the certified cost and Congress is now being asked to make the necessary appropriation. The British and Japanese representatives have consulate general rank. It is to be hoped that the American government will raise the post from a consulate to that of a consulate general.



Modern electric driven flour mill obtaining its energy from a central power plant.

In these days when the political situation at Peking is at its worst, perhaps, since contact with the West and when foreign friends are rather discouraged over the outlook in China, it is refreshing and heartening to review the subsurface progress taking place at Tsinanfu and elsewhere. At this time when China's credit has been seriously impaired as the result of defaults on foreign obligations it is interesting to note that the Civil Governor of Shantung Shung has con-

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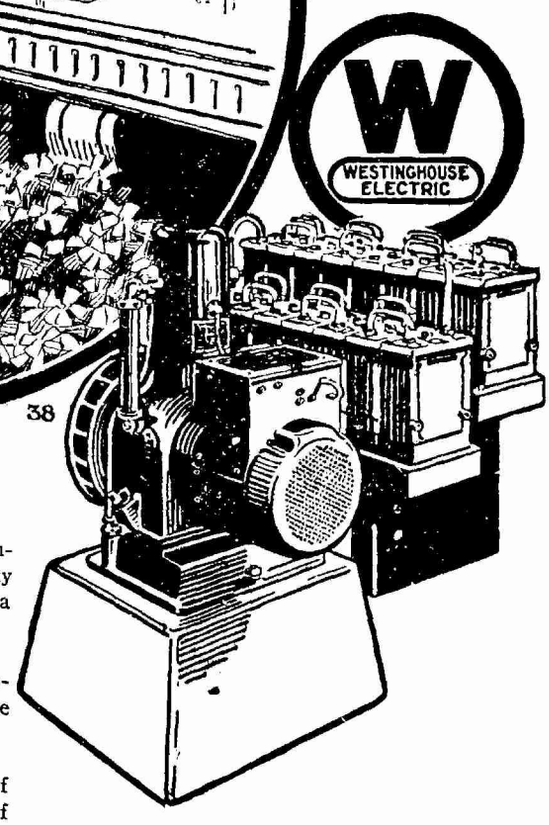

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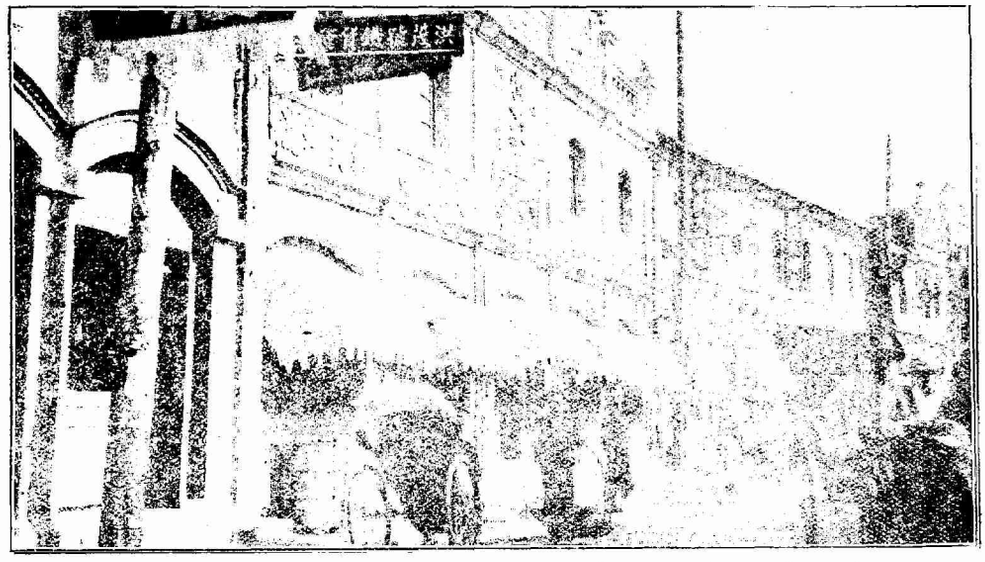
tracted with an American firm to repair the break in the Yellow River, Liching district, Shantung, at a cost of $1,500,000 and is meeting all payments promptly on due dates, in fact has nearly made full payment for the work now nearing completion. As a result of the deep changes taking place in Old-New China there is a lot of flotsam and jetsam coming to the surface and superficial appearances and events are most discouraging. The process of adjusting to the machinery and electric age is slow, may take many years, but there is hardly justification for serious discouragement concerning the future when it is realized that deep down there is an undercurrent of substantial progress; industrially, commercially and educationally which gradually must force the necessary political reforms. In the meantime conditions will be rather difficult for the Chinese and foreign business man alike but not to such an extent as to prevent progress and development within restricted lines.



A modernized business street inside the walled city which reflects the spirit of New China

The Tsinanfu station of the Shantung Railway.

Coolies transporting wheat to market in Tsinanfu.

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中國實業之進步觀

（其六）濟南府

前文論揚子江下遊工商業之活動及五十年間西方機械電學文化逐漸流入之趨勢而以上海爲中心點蓋上海感受外來之工商新文化最先其古文化幾爲新事物所遮蔽上文所謂上海之外觀如一歐美之都會可見其轉移之一班矣然通商口岸之事物雖日見進步若觀內地離通商口岸較遠交通機關缺乏之市鎭其情形與各口岸大相逕庭蓋中國未與西方文化接觸之區域其事物則數百年如一日雖千數百年前之古法今仍沿用之而無少變故吾人眼光若限於上海及重要通商口岸而以爲中國今日工商進步情形皆如是則大謬矣

中國可謂老而還新之國其建國之昔人種文化之古及所造就事物據各種紀載皆有可觀而在中國漢代當泰西羅馬國最盛時直至於今中國貢獻於世界之事物頗衆當時羅馬人所用之絲有由中國輸入者且中羅二國間嘗用種種間接方法以通消息由此觀之中國乃一老國也然於運輸機關及機械之運用方面觀之中國實爲後進之國蓋其天然物產多未經採掘歐西諸國昔經採用之機械中國輓近始採用之然新文化感化之速因潮流之所趨中國政體亦因之而革變蓋欲與各國周旋不得不如是也當此過渡時代政事之擾攘商工業之失敗雖時有所聞然無足異蓋勢所必然也中國政府由專制政體變爲共和政體此卽中國古制爲新文化所排擠之明證有此動大之變革而今之擾攘尙非劇烈此吾人每以爲異也

作者嘗考察中國各市鎭欲於通商口岸與內地離交通大道較遠市城之中間擇一市鎭以其工商業情形作爲論文以表中國內地實業發展大概情形環觀各內地都會似以山東省會濟南府俱有此資格今以其商業情形略事論述之濟南府適位置於二鐵道之接合點受歐西工商文化之感觸而居於此城者僅有外僑數人而已無所謂外國租界故實際上乃一完全中國人所經營之城市今將其發展情形略述於下幷插圖畫使讀者對於中國新舊文化混合情形益能明瞭

以地理而言濟南非位置於山東省之中央然適建於交通利便之區參觀插印之地圖可以見之且建於山坡之下城中有水源數處噴出清潔水泉流入小淸河舟舶由此河可通入海山頂有石塔據中國人之迷信者謂此塔乃濟南府之繫固柱蓋濟南城乃繫固於此柱故無被飄入海之虞云此迷信語之由來大約以城中有泉源多所以爲此諸泉源者卽繫城之練也

濟南城建於西歷紀元三百年卽古齊國之唐村齊國者孔夫子所居之地也當西歷紀元前第六世紀未建唐城之先城之東三十里有平陵城城中居民以全城房屋逐暫拆下而移至唐城此新城卽今日之濟南府也城在濟水之南故名濟水卽今之小淸河也新城建於小淸河旁距黃河四哩可航行小舶位置之便利遠勝於平陵城濟南商業二十年來進步極速頗爲重要膠濟津浦二鐵路皆道經濟南而通至靑島天津兩通商口岸故濟南之發展乃二鐵道之功也濟南人口約三十餘萬街道寬廣新屋頗多居民多數居於老圍城之內然老城有人滿之勢故華人逐漸移至新城新城一切建設皆用最新計畫頗有可觀一千九百零三年乃畫地一岸爲外人居留地爲外人居住及經商之處中國人設董事會管理之其管理權國籍與上海天津有異也

各國大洋行多設分號於此美德兩國籍商號亦有數家日人小商店頗多

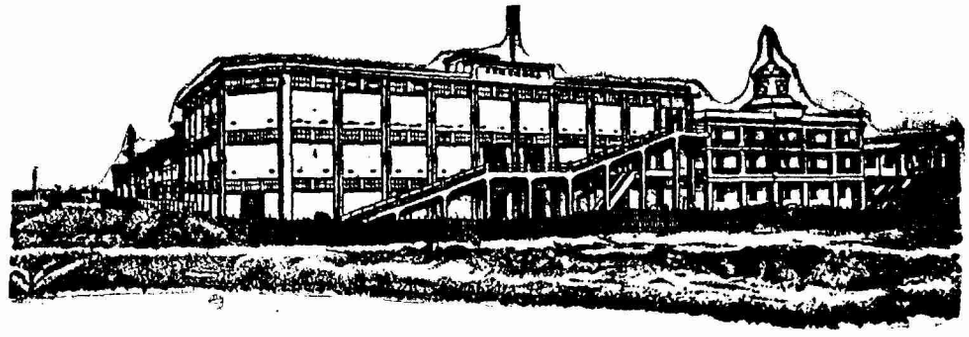
濟南毗鄰區域爲山東省最富饒之地其所產爲麥豆黍高粱落花生棉花等濟南毗鄰所產之桑蠶絲頗多而有名之府綢由食橡樹葉之蠶所吐者則產於芝罘鐵路沿途在膠濟兩處間之山脈產煤頗多用新機械採掘之礦有二三所用手間及小汽機採掘者頗多

燃料及天然物產自爲實業發展之要素中濟南近境既產煤其工業亦因之而展發國人所有實業居多數間亦有爲德日兩國人所有者實業以麵粉廠佔最多數有大麵粉廠九所此外有一分爲二部之大紗廠一所織物廠一所製糖廠一所豆油坊數所製骨廠一所紙廠一所髮網廠數所小機械廠數所津浦鐵路機械廠及常見之手工製造廠至於公衆利便之事物則有電燈廠一所德律風公司一所此多數之實業工廠足以表明新機械在於孔夫子之哲學及中國古文化所在地已有穩固之地位此實業大略也至於教育之發展新教育多由教會輸入最有名之學校爲齊魯大學其經費由英美耶教聯合董事會及私人捐款供給省立學校有初高工專科等校高等學生於插畫可見之濟南及山東省之教育制度距普及程度尙遠然較十年或二十年前已大有進步

各國知濟南對於商業實業以及政事之重要也故設領事於此英日德等國皆自置領署且極宏廠美領署從前甚不雅觀然因領事之遠慮及毅力乃得一適當之領署頗爲雅觀其租約載明美國政府日後得按其估定價值購置之而駐濟領事已要求美國國會撥出所需要之款爲購領署之用英日皆有總領事住濟南然望美國領事不日亦將升爲總領事俾得與他國領事併列

中國與泰西各國通商以來北京政局之擾攘當以今日爲最甚外國人見其狀況頗失望然觀其國中各處之進步如濟南等處則猶令人起無限希望之心當此中國財政竭蹶外債無法淸償之際而山東省長更能於此時與美商立合約修黃河決口其修築費爲一百五十萬元此款已照約期付淸毫無延誤今工程將次完竣而修築費亦幾盡數付淸矣當此過渡時代不滿意之事物必所常有且令人失望然欲改革其實業由人工而入運用機械電機之程序其進步極遲

然吾人對於中國之將來猶勿過於失意蓋其堅實進步實在潛隱進行因工商業之逐漸進步其政事亦必因之而革新中外人當此時局頗難處施然於特別事業則仍進行發展不因時局之擾攘而阻其進步也



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Station, has been sold for $150,700 to one Ng Tung Kai by order of the government. The board of directors of the road, however, is protesting against the sale, claiming that the wharf is the property of the railroad and not subject to the disposal of the government. The Civil Governor is overruling the objection of the board.

General Tang Sam Pak, a former Chinese resident of Honolulu, Hawaii, who had done so much for the republican cause in connection with the Kuomintang movements before his death several months ago, will be given a public burial in Canton. Y. P. Hsieh, M. P., will be chairman in charge of the committee on arrangement on behalf of the family of the late General Tang. Persons wishing to know more details regarding the arrangements may also communicate with Captain Wong Tai Hon, 4th Floor, Sing Kee Company, the Bund, Canton.

By an order of the Generalissimo, General Hsu Shao-tseng will become Minister of Interior of the South China government; Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Finance and concurrently Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung; Tan Ting-kai, Minister of Reconstruction; Liao Chung-hoi, Civil Governor of Kwangtung; Tang Tai-chung, Vice-Minister of Military Affairs; Yang Si-yan. Vice-Minister of Interior; Cheng Hung-nien, Vice-Minister of Finance; Eng Hok Fong, Vice-Minister of Reconstruction; and Tang Chak-yu, Salt Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Shen Hung-ying and his Kwangsi mercenary troops having been badly defeated in the North and the West River districts, the Kwangsi-ites residents in Canton have now found it convenient to pass a resolution denouncing the action of their fellow provincials as led by Shen, charging them with acts tending to hurt the friendship between Kwangtung and Kwangsi. A Cantonese leader, when seen, said that it was unnecessary for the Kwangsi residents here to do anything like that, as there is no possibility of any thought of unfriendliness for the Kwangsi-ites on this account.

In spite of the withdrawl of W. N. Fergusson, foreign associate district salt inspector at Canton, Ng Nie Hong, Chinese inspector, is collecting the salt tax as usual. It may be recalled that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to lessen the power of Peking in Canton, instructed Mr. Ng, sometime senior secretary of the Canton District Salt Inspectorate, on May 2 to replace Dr. Kwan King Shing, the Peking appointee who has been in office the last ten years. Mr. Fergusson, however, refused to recognize and associate with Mr. Ng, wiring to Peking at the same time. The Chief Salt Inspectorate in Peking ordered Mr. Fergusson to withdraw, and he subsequently relinquished office and deposited the official seal of the local inspectorate with the British Consulate-General.

The Kwangtung Educational Commission, the Municipal Department of Education, and the Canton Educational Association, the provisional trustees of the proposed Canton athletic ground, are requesting the Civil Governor not to sell the East parade ground which has been already set aside for a public play ground. If it is necessary to sell the East parade ground, the trustees request that the North parade ground together with the present army hospital site be appropriated for the proposed ground, that $200,000 from the sale of the East parade ground shall be set aside for the construction of the athletic fields and buildings on the North parade ground, and that the government shall proclaim the North parade ground as a permanent site for the promotion of physical training exempt from further action of the government.

The general headquarters of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, expects to receive nearly a million dollars within the next few days. The Civil Governor, General Hsu Shao-tseng, has ordered the 94 district magistrates to raise within these few days from $1,000 to $40,000 each, remitting by special messengers who have been sent to drive payments. The military campaigns in the North and the West River districts of Kwangtung which have just come to a successful end and the campaign in the East River districts now in progress are requiring an immense amount of money. Special war loans of $1,000,000 from the local merchants and benevolent institutions, voluntary contributions from the labor organizations, and the sale of public lands and buildings are means employed to supply the present war chest of the General's Headquarter, aside from a special house tax in Canton levied on a landlord equivalent to one month's rent from his property. Not only the Canton labor unions, but also those in Hongkong and Macao are pledging from one dollar up a member for the support of the war against Peking.

Judge Loo Hing-yuen, formerly Acting Chief Justice of the South China Supreme Court in Canton, assumed duty as Procurator-General of South China by commission of the

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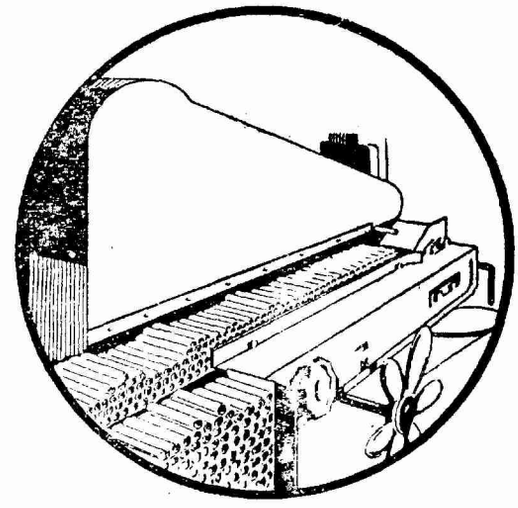

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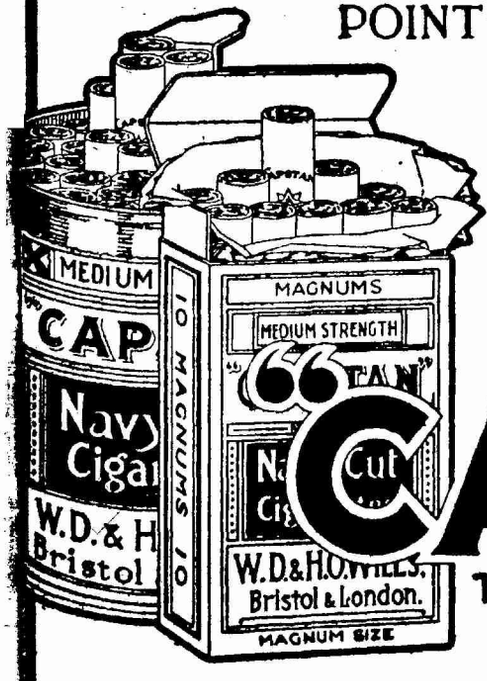

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Generalissimo May 12. Judge Loo took office at noon before the Chief Justice, Dr. Chao S. Bok, who administrated the oath to the new procurator-general and his assistants. The ceremony was very simple. it consisting of the new attorney-general saluting the five-color flag, exchanging formal greetings with his staff, opening the seal of office issued to him by the Generalissimo, affixing same on his first announcement of his assumption of office. After the ceremony, a reception was given by the Chief Justice and the Procurator-General at the chamber of the Supreme Court and among the guests who called to congratulate the incoming judicial officer was Wu Ao, Presiding Judge of the Kwangtung High Court. Judge Loo is a graduate of Oxford, a British Barrister-at-Law, and was for several years a lawyer in Shanghai Hongkong, and Canton. He is a son of the late Loo Kau a well-known Chinese resident of Macao. Judge Loo was formerly a departmental chief under Dr. Wu Ting-fang late Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Constitutionalis government in South China.

The Ship Merchants Association of Canton, in specia meeting the other day, again voted to petition th Generalissimo to relieve their present plight. In the las twelve months during which Canton did not actually suffe warfare but for four, it has been the practice of the bandit troops to commandeer ships for alleged military transporta tion. As a matter of fact, most of these ships have bee taken by unauthorized troops for private use in smuggling o for committing piracy along the principal waters of traffi and some of them, confiscated for crimes for which th owners were never responsible. In spite of frequen instructions from higher authorities to release thes commandeered or illegally seized ships, such evils a mentioned are still being committed, according to th ship merchants association. They are threatening to suspend business altogether or register the rest of their ships under foreign flags. According to a ship merchants association officer, only steam launches carrying a foreign flag would dare to remain in Canton over-night or for even several hours. By a recent order of the Generalissimo, however, all ships chartered by the government either Civil or Militar for service will be paid for and those not urgently required will be returned to their proper owners. According to an officer in the general headquarters connected with the transportation service, military necessities demand forced service at times; and as soon as possible, more attention will be given to the relief of the present plight of the ship merchants, something the authorities are not unaware of Most of the foreigners offering their names and their country's flag to protect Cantonese shipping are French and Portuguese.

H. W.

Canton, May 13, 1923.

Ford Trying to Make Rubber Substitute from Milkweed

Henry Ford is now experimenting upon rubber produc tion from milkweed. If a commercial process be worked out this country would be completely liberated from British con trol of plantation rubber supplies.

The record-breaking pace in automobile productio continues unchecked, although deliveries against orders ar reported to be falling behind production. The freigh situation shows little improvement, and New York dealers are driving cars down from Detroit because, of lack of other transport facilities.

Some curtailment in scale of tire production, however, is looked for shortly. At the current rate, 1923 output woul reach the 55,000,000 mark, of which nearly 20,000,000 woul have to be carried over as surplus. Probably a gradu slackening will be adopted, and production for the secon half-year may run a third lower than the schedule for th first 6 months.—From the *Financial Review*.

Great Britain's Holiday Celebrated

Empire Day, Great Britain's National holiday, wa fittingly celebrated in Shanghai on Thursday, May 24. Th program carried out included the raising of the flag at the British Consulate, at 7:45 a. m. by the Boy Scouts; service at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, 10:45 a.m.; parade at the Consulate-General of the Naval Detachment, British Unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and Sikh police, at 12 noon the British members of the Shanghai Club at home to their fellow members of other nationalities, at the Shanghai Clu from 12:15 to 1:30 p. m; and sports at the Recreation ground for Sikh and Chinese police. The Boy Scouts' Jambore in Yuyuen Road to take place on Friday, June 1, instead o Empire Day.

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Who Will Be First Trillionaire?

Figures published by the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York show that at least four of the European countries now measure their currency in trillions, and that a continuation of the rate of growth during the past year would soon bring some of them into the quadrillion class.

These enormous totals running far into the trillions and threatening in some instances to extend to the quadrillion column are especially notable in official records of the outstanding paper money of Russia, Germany, Austria, and Poland, all of which were counted in trillions at the end of 1922 and have in all cases made their chief gains within the last year. Russia's currency which stood at 11 trillion rubles at the beginning of 1922 was, according to high authorities, 450 trillion at the end of that year, being thus 40 times as much as one year ago. The German paper currency which totaled 145 billion marks in April, 1922 now stands at over 5½ trillion marks, or 40 times as much as one year ago. Austria's currency is 18 times as much as one year ago and exceeds 4 trillion crowns, while Poland has quadrupled her currency in the past year and now shows a total of over 1 trillion Polish marks outstanding.

Developments in Bandit Situation

(Covering the period from Wednesday, May 16, to Wednesday, May 23.)

Interest and feeling over the continued captivity of fifteen foreigners and many Chinese by bandits in Shantung province have increased during the second and third week since the outrage of May 6 when the bandits derailed the night express on the Pukow-Tientsin night express and made away with loot and prisoners to their strongholds in the neighboring mountains.

Absolute failure of negotiations between the bandits and Chinese government officials, the demand on the part of foreign organizations, and of the bandits as well, for direct negotiations between the captors and foreign governments, and the withdrawal of the bandits further into the mountains to Paotzuku are the outstanding developments of the week past.

Taken in chronological order, the series of hopes and failures as contained in press dispatches, best give an idea of the situation and the suspense in which the public has been held as to the ultimate outcome. The dispatches reached the papers for the most part, two and three days late.

May 16. Report issued that second mission to secure freedom of captives failed. Bandits agreed to release number of captives on withdrawal of Chinese government troops, but, when that was done, no release was made. Bandits reported to have retreated 10 miles further into mountains. Three Chinese captives hurled to death from cliffs. Fears aroused that relief workers at Tsaochwang were in danger of being raided by bandits.

May 17. Bandits state terms to be (1) Withdrawal of troops, (2) Two brigades to be formed from bandits numbering about 8,000, (3) Conference to be held to discuss and settle terms of re-enlistment of bandits in army. Wu Yu-lin, minister of communications, and General Yang I-teh, chief of police at Tientsin, offer to give themselves over to bandits in order to secure release of foreign captives. Chinese officials in Peking say foreigners are responsible for failure of negotiations, because of insistence that troops be withdrawn. One of captives writes out that he doesn't expect release for several weeks.

May 18. Confirmation of reports of withdrawal of bandits into mountains, which is said to have been done to better guard against recapture of foreign hostages. Two Chinese escaped during march. Several letters from captives, and one from Father Lenfers, a German priest who visited the bandit camp and returned, state that prisoners, excepting G. D. Musso, are in fair health and getting most of the supplies being sent in from relief quarters at Tsaochwang by the American Chamber of Commerce and the Red Cross. Railroad station attacked 15 miles south of Lincheng, where first train was looted. The bandits were repulsed by government troops but took station master with them and hold him for $50,000 ransom. Attack believed to be maneuver to guard retreat of bandits into mountains.

May 19. Mr. Berube, one of captives, released to take messages from bandit chief to Peking to inform foreign diplomats and president of China of true situation. He describes the new retreat of bandits as filthy and

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dangerous to the health of the captives. Five more Chinese captives reported to have been shot.

May 20. Chinese government announces further negotiations with bandits are impossible as latter demand withdrawal of all troops from entire province of Shantung. Reports are that Chinese troops are selling ammunition to bandits and are likely to join them anytime, as they are unpaid for 18 months. Dr. Mertens, a German physician who went to bandit camp to aid G. Dr Musso, returns with letters from captives. Minister of communications, Wu Yu-lin, who offered to place himself in bandit hands, leaves scene of outrage and retires to Peking. Bandits threaten to shoot one American and one Britisher unless troops are withdrawn by 6. P. M. Tuesday, May 22.

May 21. Interview with bandit chief, Sun Mei-yao, reports latter claims he is honest and honorable and committed raid in order to better China's condition by bringing disgrace on military leaders and forcing them out. Mrs. Verea, last foreign woman in bandit camp, decides to accept offer of freedom and is escorted from camp to relief party. Chinese government troops again commence attacks on bandits. Chinese government requests foreign diplomats to warn their nationals living in the interior not to take any trips 20 miles distant from their place of residence or the government can assume no responsibility for their safety.

May 22. The captives are threatened with being taken to the top of Paotzuku mountain which is well-nigh impregnable. (See J. B. Powell's description elsewhere in this issue).

May 23. Chinese troops withdrawn to minimum of six miles from bandit camp, and 6 p. m. passed without report of the threat to kill two foreigners being acted upon. Trains are run only in day-time, and then with delays, as fear is felt another bandit raid may be made upon one.

On May 17, Dr. J. G. Schurman, American Minister to Peking, stopped off at Tsaochwang on his way from Shanghai to Peking and met several representatives of the officials then in Tsaochuang. After listening to the account of all the *demarches* which had been made by the Chinese government officials to reach an agreement with the bandits, Dr. Schurman said:—

"Gentlemen, when representatives of several branches of the government are gathered togther, there is bound to be some delay. In this instance there must be no delay. The captives must be released immediately, and afterwards terms may be discussed. Unless the captives are released immediately, there will be serious international complications."

Officials of the Chinese government and the Foreign Diplomatic Corps have been closeted separately and together in almost daily meetings, but beyond assurances on the one hand, and threats on the other, nothing pointing to an early settlement of the situation has been given publicity.

Rodney Gilbert, writing in the *North China Daily News* states:

"Callous as it may seem, in view of the sufferings of the Lincheng victims, this particular bandit raid was hailed by every foreigner in China as an incident which could not fail to make conditions and the Chinese official tendencies behind them patent to every government on earth and to elicit from the great Powers such prompt and decisive action that it would mark a turning point, not only in the official attitude toward foreigners but in China's general political development. There is no doubt whatever that this attitude towards the Lincheng outrage is still the attitude of every foreigner in an unofficial position who lives in China and hopes to stay here. If the policy of the legations does not reflect this attitude, the Legations are certainly unrepresentative of the foreign communities in this country and if the Home Governments do not support the legations in such a way that this interpretation of the whole kidnapping affair will be adequately sustained, the majority of us will feel that it is nearly time for us to pack up and go home."

Reuters carried the following message under date of May 17:

"In a letter to the *London Times* on the Lincheng outrage, Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce, Commissioner of the International Police at Shanghai from 1907 to 1914 and afterwards Adviser on Police Affairs to the Chinese government, expresses the opinion that the worst aspect of the matter is the open challenge by the Chinese to the prestige of Europeans, a challenge by the Oriental to the Occidental. This is a striking commentary, Brigadier-General Bruce declares, on the farce played in Washington with regard to the abolition of extra-territoriality and on the utter inability of the so-called Chinese government to preserve law and order.

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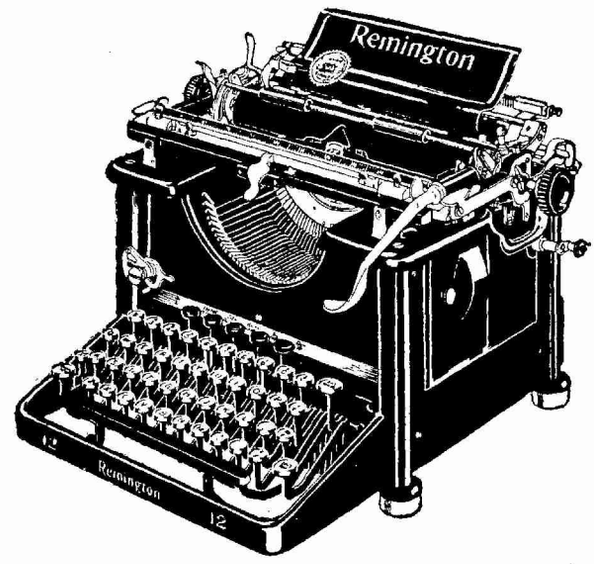

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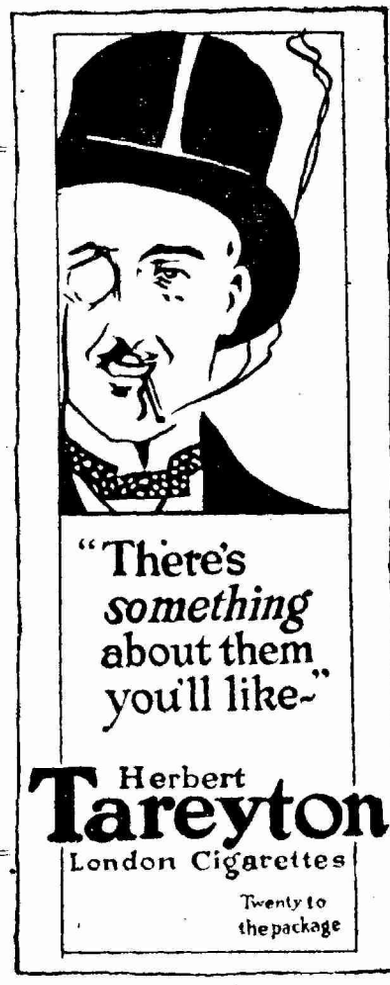

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"Were an international commission immediately appointed and if it faced the facts in China to-day, Brigadier-General Bruce affirms, much might be done to help the Chinese to instal a government able to govern and to restore law and order and capable, with outside assistance, of putting the chaotic finances of China on a firm basis, but until the lawless armies of the Tuchuns were curbed and dealt with as they could be by foreign advice and assistance, a beginning was not in sight."

Strong protests against the failure to secure the release of the captives have been voiced by foreign organizations and editors.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai addressed the following telegram to the American Legation in Peking:

"Owing to the utter failure of negotiations by accredited Chinese officials we urge upon you the absolute necessity of opening negotiations direct with bandits for release of captives to safeguard their lives from present threat to execute, to the extent of using foreign troops to accomplish release. Good authority reports bandits will welcome foreign intervention."

The American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow previously sent a message of protest to the American Legation, objecting to the lackadaisical manner the government is handling relief measures, and urging resort to armed intervention if necessary.

The Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai) on May 19 sent messages to the Secretary of State, Washington, and to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with the following purport:

"Following resolution passed here today by American Chamber (Shanghai) quote Lincheng outrage Whereas delay in accomplishing negotiations have up to present time failed secure release of captured persons and in firm belief that longer delay would only lead to further loss of life and property therefore unanimously resolved that American Chamber request cooperation British French Italian and Chinese Chambers of Commerce China Association British American Association China in order to secure their prompt release by demanding that our respective governments take immediate and drastic action to secure within 48 hours after presentation of formal demand for release unharmed of all captured persons both forign and Chinese now held by bandits Shantung Province and on failure of their release unharmed within 48 hours to hold personally responsible the officials having jurisdiction."

The American Association of China also sent a message to Secretary of State Hughes, as follows:

"Wrecking by organized bandits Tientsin-Pukow express, capture and holding American prisoners for ransom is striking evidence inability Chinese government to insure proper protection American lives property. Association feels that immediate action imperative not only secure release American prisoners but punish those responsible and especially provide guarantees future protection."

Another telegram despatched by the American Association of China to the American Asiatic Association, New York, read:—"Lincheng situation very serious. Lives in jeopardy. Strongly urge you to use every possible influence with American government to effect immediate release of captives. Cooperate with London.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange, one of whose members, Fred Elias, is a captive, sent the following message to the British Minister in Peking (in part):

"This house expresses its horror and disgust that such deplorable happenings are possible in a country considered worthy of ranking with those of the most civilized nations, and respectfully urges on His Majesty's minister the need of taking such forceful action as may awaken the Chinese authorities to the need of our colleague's and his fellow sufferers' immediate release and the adequate protection of peaceful British subjects."

The *Sin Wan Pao*, leading Chinese newspaper, Shanghai, commented editorially on the situation as follows:

"In order to save the captives in the Shantung bandit case, the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce here in Shanghai have cabled their government to take action and send a large number of troops and airplanes to China. According to reports from all sources, it seems that the bandits have changed their minds with regard to terms with the Chinese officials for releasing the captives. Since the Americans in China have asked their government to take such steps, it is possible that their

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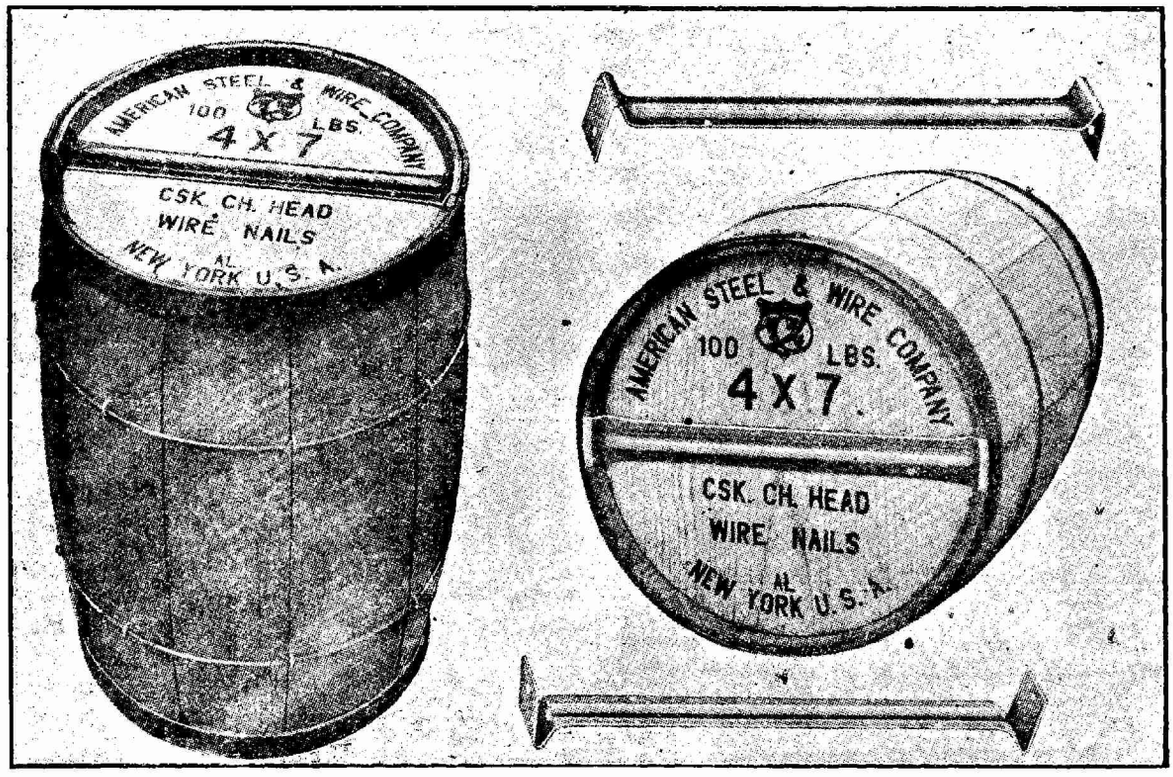

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The Saghalien Question and the Sinclair Concession — *V. Vilensky*
Review of the Russian Press
Code of Labour Laws (second installment)

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government will act accordingly, and, in order to take uniform action, Great Britain, France, Italy and other nations will follow suit. If so, the prestige of China will be greatly injured. Since the capture of foreigners by the Shantung bandits everyone concerned has done his best to rescue them, and special effort has been made to save the foreigners. Some people criticise the government that they pay more attention to the foreign captives than the Chinese captives. The bandits cannot come to terms with the Chinese officials in a short time so they have not yet been able to release the foreign captives. If we press the bandits too hard, it will increase their hatred and may put the lives of the foreign captives in a more dangerous position. If foreign troops are used to fight the bandits it will do the foreign captives more injury than good."

The *North China Daily News* editorial opinion is summed up in the following paragraph:

"For at least ten years past it has been a conventional remark that sooner or later the Powers would have to intervene in China. We say with all seriousness that that time has come. The Diplomatic Body can scarcely have failed to realize that this was the only possible consequence of their requesting the Chinese government first to remove the troops in Shantung, then to cease firing on the bandits. For if we will not allow the Chinese authorities to settle the matter in their way, they are perfectly justified in replying that we must then settle it in ours. There is thus no alternative now but vigorous, determined intervention, or to leave the bandits' captives to their fate and our magnificent threats to be as a vapour. On the decision rests the whole future of foreign dealings with China. It is a crisis not less serious, possibly even more, than the Boxer year."

The *China Press* commented as follows, on May 20:

"There is this thought: Business men run the world and when not interfered with promote the prosperity of the world —everywhere except in China. Here the business man seems to think that he is protecting his business in times of stress, when his country's life is at stake, if he goes into hiding, and pretends that he is deaf, dumb and blind. In America and Britain we see the reverse. When danger to the country begins to threaten they go to bat with the government. They know that their individual prosperity is wholly dependent upon the safety of their country. And that is a simple thing, to have to say to the great Chinese business men—that they can run their country and make it prosperous and strong if they will but act. As Minister Schurman said, "Government is the biggest business and requires the biggest men."

"Well, the foreign business men waited for the Chinese business men to go to bat, just as they would have gone at home had this hideous thing happened in their own countries' And while they waited the captives starved.

"Yesterday the string broke. The American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association shot off urgent cables to the American Secretary of State."

The *Shanghai Mercury* commented editorially:

"It is of supreme importance, and if there is any thing of a really serious nature in the "political" views of the bandit leader, Sun, the incident that happened at Lincheng two weeks ago might very easily be completely eclipsed by events of a much more tragic character and conducted over a very wide area. From events of apparently even less significance, the Taiping and Boxer risings had their origin. We do not wish to appear alarmist and we deprecate the tendency in some quarters to magnify the situation, but it is plain, after what has happened during the past fortnight, that the state of affairs created by the Lincheng outrage is extremely serious and might at any moment, as stated, lead to consequences vital to China and to the interests of foreigners in this country."

An editorial in the *Shanghai Times* read in part:

"Looking at the matter from an analytical and psychological point of view, we are disposed to ask whether we ought not to feel, in a way, greater resentment against the Chinese government than against the bandits. Having shown utter incompetence in safeguarding one of the main transportation routes in China—and this despite the lesson of a succession of previous bandit outrages—the so-called government of China is now showing equal inability in the matter of effecting the release of the captives. Either the government entertains apathy in connection with the Lincheng outrage—perhaps the extraordinary frequency of bandit outrages in China has dulled its feelings—or it is making a tacit acknowledgment of the fact that bandit rule prevails over the forces of law and order in China. If the political disintegation in this country and the inter-provincial rivalries were not sufficient proof that there is no government

to-day in this region of the world, the success with which the Shantung bandits are flouting the authority of the so-called Peking government ought to convince the staunchest supporter of that ghost of an executive that goes by the name of the Peking government."

The following comes from the editorial columns of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*:

"The illusions of the Washington Conference era have been scattered in one short year, and the foreign governments now realise, we hope, that they had utterly misunderstood the real situation in this country. General Bruce tells the simple truth when he asserts that a beginning is not in sight until the lawless armies of the Tuchuns are curbed and dealt with. Brigandage is a mere symptom of infinitely more important causes, and it is the causes which have to be tackled, in the true interests of the Chinese people themselves as well as of the foreign States and their nationals who reside in this country. External action will have to come some day, for this unwieldy, chaotic, disintegrating nation is incapable of putting its own house in order without foreign guidance and active sympathy, and delay will only make assistance more difficult when it is finally taken up."

The following editorial from the *Japan Advertiser* bears on the intimation from certain quarters that the Japanese were implicated in the bandit raid:

"Several of the Tokyo papers have been stung to wrathy resentment by the dispatch of the Peking correspondent of the *North China Daily News* in which that writer, an authority of long acquaintance with Chinese and Far Eastern politics, drops the hint that Japan is not altogether distressed by the bandit outrage on the Pukow-Tientsin Railway. The charges which the Japanese papers attribute to the correspondent (but with which we shall not credit him until the full text of his dispatch is at hand) are indeed absurd, and the stir the dispatch has caused is unfortunate at this time, when full agreement and mutual confidence among the Powers interested is most necessary for China and foreign nations alike. The two facts which might be cited to show that Japan's interest in this affair is not the same as that of the other Powers are not convincing evidence in this connection. It means nothing that no Japanese were passengers on the express that was stopped by the bandits. To try to show that this is an indication of Japanese complicity is the height of absurdity. Neither does Japan's lukewarmness toward the idea of a military expedition against the bandits prove that Japan is trying to make capital of the incident by appearing to befriend China when other nations are talking of the employment of force. Japan has tried this method more than once since the Boxer Rising, and the lessons of experience do not counsel a rush to arms on this occasion. Any person who attempts to weave out of this flimsy tissue a fabric of accusation against Japan is prejudicing the prospects of satisfactory solution of the difficult problem presented to the Powers."

The following are paragraphs from Japanese editorial expressions:

Tokyo Asahi—"The bandit outrage at Lincheng station has given a rude shock to foreign residents in China, Englishmen and Americans in particular. The incident has awakened them to the reality of the Chinese situation. When once the captives are rescued effective steps must be taken to punish the bandits. It may also be necessary for the powers to take positive steps to make the Chinese government abolish the Tuchunates and disband the troops. We believe with Sir John Jordan that it is urgent that an international committee should be organized to consider the whole situation."

Hochi—"It is regrettable to observe in connection with the bandit outrage on the Tientsin-Pukow line that various baseless rumors are circulating against Japanese interests. A section of Englishmen and Americans suspect Japanese instigation in the recent outrage. This suspicion, which is absolutely without foundation, seems to grow from two factors. One factor is that no Japanese was on board the train attacked by the bandits, and the other is that Japan is opposed to the proposal for a joint military operation against the bandits. The rumor that the bandits, most of whom were formerly soldiers under General Chang Ching-yao, had some connection with General Chang Tso-lin, the super-Tuchun of the three Chinese Eastern provinces, also appears to have intensified this suspicion. Japan's opposition to the joint military operation against the bandits is on both theoretical and practical grounds. The Japanese government has naturally concluded that such a scheme is against the accepted principle of non-interference in China's affairs."

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Chugai Shogyo—"Military action should not be taken until all diplomatic means are exhausted. Even if military action is taken, it is doubtful whether any substantial results can be gained by the limited foreign garrisons in China. The future course of events, however, may make the operation of British and American troops a reality, but Japan ought not act likewise. She must co-operate in all measures for securing future guarantees from the Chinese government against a repetition of the Lincheng affair, but if it comes to joint military action, she must act most cautiously. Even if Britain and America may conclude it necessary to deviate from their present policy toward China, Japan must not follow their example. She must consistently follow the policy she has been pursuing for some time."

The *Manila Daily Bulletin* had the following to say, following an *Associated Press* report from Washington dated May 8, that Harding saw no need for steps outside of diplomatic representations:

"In view of the latest pronouncement of President Harding regarding the China situation, in the course of which he states that outside of diplomatic representations there seems to be no need for immediate action on the part of the United States, we think that it is a mild statement of the case to say that a majority of Americans are disappointed.

"It may not mean much to Washington to have American women maltreated by foreign bandits, and to have the lives of American army officers menaced by outlaws. There is the sugar situation and there is some abstruse argument about entering a world court. Then too there is a 1924 election outlook to be considered. And all of these things, of course, weigh more than internation prestige or the lives of our citizens abroad.

"Frankly, we had to pinch ourselves yesterday morning in order to make sure that we were really awake and that Woodrow Wilson had indeed ceased to inhabit the White House."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 17. London report says Great Britain is firm in the attitude adopted toward the Soviet Note and will not be drawn into the negotiations is her verdict.——Fire and flood occurs in American resort at Hot Springs, Ark., causing death of fifty persons from fire and drowning.——Economic Committee of Lausanne Conference reaches agreement on fifteen or more clauses of the Peace Treaty.

May 18. Attempts at sabotage without serious results is reported from the Ruhr, according to Paris despatch.——Polish government considers the Treaty of Versailles has fixed the right of Poland with regard to Dantzig.

May 19. Vancouver despatch says President Harding decides to accept invitation to visit Vancouver in June on way to Alaska.——London report says Appeal Court awards inventor of the airplanes "Joystick" 7,500,000 francs damages against French government and three leading aircraft manufacturers for breach of patent.

May 20. Sixty-six bodies are taken from ruins of schoolhouse destroyed by fire at Camden, South Carolina.——*Daily Telegraph* says suggestion that naval base scheme as contrary to Washington Treaty is refuted, by London officials.

May 21. Prospects of Bonar Law being forced to resign owing to health is rumor current in London.——Forthcoming further increase in numbers of French troops in the Ruhr is announced to newspapers with object of speeding up production, particularly by means of closer supervision of railways.

May 22. Chinese students in America are being "utterly miseducated" is conclusion of Dr. McElroy, professor of history in Princeton University.——Branches of British Legion throughout country are numbered at 2,089, and employment has been found for 10,000 men during year is report from Field-Marshal Earl Haig, at conference.——Annual convention of Socialist Party passes resolution demanding impeachment of William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of U. S. Supreme Court and former president of U. S.——Montreal report says insanity is on increase in whole civilized world which is conclusion of Dr. Desloges, director of asylums of Department of Public Health, in Canada.

May 23. Frank Holmes on behalf of Eastern General Syndicate, has obtained a concession for an area of 40,000 miles in the province of Hasa, covering 300 miles of the coast of the Persian Gulf, which is believed to be rich in oil.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices moved with a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate decline from last week's level. The outside public seems to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market, and as assuming a waiting attitude, requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive to fresh operations.

As to the future outlook, we are of the opinion that the market will be governed by the future outlook of the world markets, and chiefly by the progress of the coming crop.

Yarn:—We have no change to report in the local yarn market, prices ruling the same as last week, and with a steady undertone at the close of the week. Business for export has been booked, some 5,000 to 6,000 bales in all counts at ruling prices.

Liverpool, May 17, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	14.73	Pence
" " July	.....	13.65	"
" " October	.....	12.58	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 16th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver for "spot" at 32 1/16d. shows a drop of 1/4d. since our last circular, the quotation for forward delivery is 32 1/16d. Our official quotation for T/T on London followed silver and at 32 1/4d. is down 1/4d. Exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" has been small. On the whole our local Gold Dealers have been rather more inclined to buy than sell Gold T/T and in a general way our market shows signs of weakness. At the close rates were quoted steady at 3/2 3/8d. May and 1/16d. per month down forward, for T/T on London. Gold Dollars remained steady on recovery of the London/New York cross-rate to 4.63.

Shipment of silver Dollars to the Cocoon district has begun, but it is thought that in unsettled state of the country, their return will be earlier than usual this year.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 24,104,000 an increase of Tls. 544,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 41,610,000 a decrease of $ 1,790,000.

Estimated value Tls. 54,063,000 as against Tls. 53,432,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for April	Thursday May 10	Friday May 11	Saturday May 12	Monday May 14	Tuesday May 15	Wednes. May 16
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.791	3/2 1/2 3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2 3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2
D/Dts. "	—	3/2 5/8 3/2 5/8	3/2 5/8	3/2 5/8	3/2 5/8	3/2 5/8 3/2 5/8	3/2 5/8
4m/s "	—	3/2 3/4 3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 3/4 3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8
T/T India	233.750	238 3/4 237	237	237	237	238 3/4 237	237
T/T France	1,103.125	1120 1115	1115	1115	1115	1120 1110	1110
T/T N. Y.	73.364	74 73 3/8	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/4 73 3/4	73 3/4
T/T H'kong	73.937	74 74	74	74	74	74 74	74
T/T Japan	66.494	66 1/2 67	67	67	66 7/8	66 3/8 66 3/4	66 3/4
T/T Batavia	189.500	193 192	192	192	192	193 192	192
T/T Straits	74.666	73 1/4 73 3/4	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4 73 3/4	73 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/3.791	3/4 1/8 3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/8 3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
4m/s " D/P	—	3/4 3/8 3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 3/8 3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8
6m/s " D/A	3/4.291	3/4 3/4 3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8	3/5 3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,153.125	1170 1165	1165	1165	1165	1170 1160	1160
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	79.260	78 77 7/8	77 1/8	77 1/8	77 1/8	78 1/4 77 3/8	77 3/8
4m/s " Docs	—	78 1/8 78 3/8	78 1/8	78	78	78 3/4 78 1/4	78 1/4

(Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	May 10	May 11	May 12	May 14	May 15	May 16
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32 1/8	32 1/16	32 1/8	32 1/16	32 1/16
†N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 66 1/8	G. $. 66 1/8	G. $. 66 1/8	G. $. 66 1/4	G. $. 67 1/2	G. $. 66
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 321.00	Tls. 320.60	Tls. 319.30	Tls. 318.30	Tls. 320.10	Tls. 320.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.3625	72.50	72.475	72.4625	72.475	72.525
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	3%	3%	4 1/2%	3%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 69.50
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T 165.70
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	2 1/16%	New York on London	T/T 462 1/4
" " 4	2 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 1/16
" " 6	2 1/8%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/4 1/2
		Yokohama " "	T/T 8/1 1/2

New Books and Publications

Rea's Far Eastern Manual

Published by the Far Eastern Review; Shanghai; 1923. Price, Mex. $25.00.

A smoke-stack with smoke issuing therefrom always is an encouraging spectacle. It tells forcibly of machinery in use, of men at work at the machines and of an output of some kind. The number of active chimneys in any given district, province or nation may be taken as a pretty sure indication of the general state of industrial development.

The smoke-stacks on the horizon of Eastern Asia have been counted and classified in Rea's Far Eastern Manual. All of the leading industrial enterprises on our side of the Pacific, particularly the users of machinery and engineering equipment, have been listed in the book with the essential details of location, capital, officers, nature and amount of output and a description of mechanical equipment.

Rea's Far Eastern Manual is a book of 1,200 pages giving some 11,000 separate reports on the mines, railways and tramways, electric light and power companies; dockyards, shipbuilding and engineering works; iron and steel works, machinery manufacturers, water-works, shipping-companies, textile mills, sugar mills, oil mills, flour mills and miscellaneous plants and factories in China, Japan, Hongkong, Indo-China, Malaya, Netherlands East Indies, Siam and the Philippine Islands.

The manual reveals facts and conclusions of evident economic and commercial importance. In certain industrial lines in China and Japan amazing progress is disclosed; often rather astounding individual or collective results are uncovered. This information is interesting alike to the native or foreign resident of the Far East who is concerned financially or sentimentally in the development of the country.

Observers who have been centering their attention upon political matters in the Orient will be surprised at the amount of foreign equipment which has been installed and is actually in operation in China. It is shown that Chinese capitalists are building all manner of expensive industrial plants irrespective of the political conditions and the world wide view that China is down and out. Their faith in some instances borders on the heroic. Perhaps this is the road to China's salvation. It is easy to believe that the nation could redeem itself by settling down to good, honest work. A surprising number of Chinese, as the manual shows, are following this course.

Less politics and banditry and more smoke-stacks might well be adopted as China's slogan.

In each of the countries treated in the manual, the reader will be able to discover outstanding features of industrial progress. In Japan it is the very extensive development of hydro-electric power, the great shipping industry and the scientific attention given to a wide variety of manufacturing industries. A large department of the book is devoted to the sugar mills and refineries of Formosa, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines. Special attention was given to the railway section, and the development of steam and electric lines, both private and government owned, is chronicled in detail for each of the various countries.

Market Reports

(*Continued from Page 475*)

New York, May 17, 1923.

New York Market:—

July	25.31	Cents
October	23.24	,,
December	22.86	,,
January	22.55	,,
March	22.57	,,
Spot	26.75	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 17, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. May ..... Rps. 502 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May ..... ,, 389 ,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	40.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	37.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	37.00
Taichong, Spot	,,	38.00
Shensi, Spot	,,	39.00

Market:—*Steady*

American University Club of China
Lectures 1921-1922

Edited by George E. Sokolsky

The lectures include "A Brief Sketch of Chinese History" by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, "The National Language of China" by Professor Hu Shih, "The Geography of China" by Dr. Robert Fitch, and "The Fight for a Constitutional Government in China" by Dr. C. T. Wang, besides seven appendices relative to the growth of democracy in China. The first fruit of a distinguished society which has for its aim the closer intellectual and utilitarian relationship between the Chinese and the foreigners in China.

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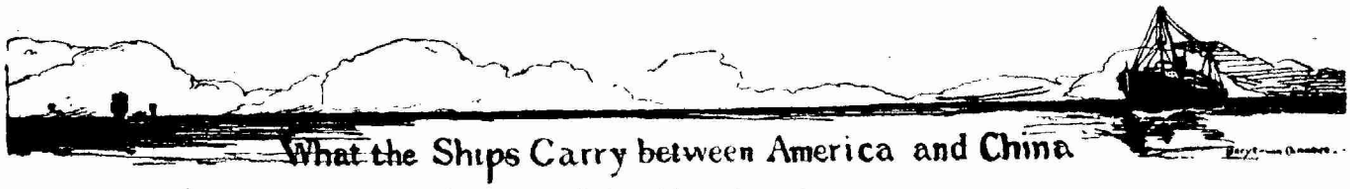

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Apr. Tls. 1.22 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Karonga, April 21.

To Boston.

Antimony, Regulus ...	Pls.	420
Cotton, Raw...Bls. 200	,,	734
Cotton, Waste.....	,,	702
Wool, Sheep's	,,	196
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	150,670

To Philadelphia.

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	Pls.	39
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	308

To New York.

Antimony, Regulus ...	Pls.	3,108
Feathers.....	,,	166
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	18
Hides, Buffalo	,,	303
Hides, Cow	,,	679
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	211
Nutgalls	,,	229
Oil, Wood.....	,,	1,599
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	9,600
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	2,236

S. S. Diana Dollar, April 26.

To Boston.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 250	Pls.	920
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	5,200

To New York.

Antimony, Oxide.....	Pls.	1,952
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	2,268
Hides, Buffalo	,,	758
Oil, Wood	,,	12,323
Skins, Doe.....	Pcs.	9,521
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	195,884

S. S. Kaga Maru, April 19, from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots.....	Pls.	840
Iron Bars	,,	5,048
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	11,457
Wheat	,,	4,500

S. S. Eldridge, from U. S. A., April 19.

Iron Bars.....	Pls.	2,021
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	6,540
Wheat	,,	15,000

S. S. Edmore, from U. S. A., April 19.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	5,513

S. S. President Jackson, April 18.

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongrees, Shantung	Pls.	2.19

To Seattle.

Cotton Waste.....	,,	404
Egg, Whole, Dried ...	,,	188
Egg Whole, Frozen ...	,,	16
Egg, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	51
Egg, Yolk, Moist	,,	255
Umbrellas.....	Pcs.	1,000
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	238

To South Manchester.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai, Bls. 60....	Pls.	190.07

To Buffalo.

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	169

To Greenville.

Carpets, Wool ....Hk. Tls.		282

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	50,175

To Boston.

Hides, Cow	Pls.	209
Intestines, Pig,' Salted..	,,	13
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	10,802

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 41.....	Pls.	40.66
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 110	,,	111.03
Silk, Waste: Shanghai, Bls. 38....	,,	117.72
Silk Pongees, Shantung.	,,	29
Bristles.....	,,	45
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	17
Hair, Human.....	,,	34
Hides, Cow.....	,,	149
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	43
Intestines, Sheep's ,,	,,	201
Straw, Braid, White ..	,,	25
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	17,390
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	23,807
Skins, Fox.....	,,	152
Skins, Kid	,,	48,131
Skins, Lamb	,,	19,050
Skins, Marmot	,,	12,877
Umbrellas.....	,,	491
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		13,643

S. S. Arizona Maru, April 21.

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang .	Pls.	12
Egg, Whole, Dried ...	,,	401
Oil, Wood	,,	10,176
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	17

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	29,300

To New York.

Egg, Whole, Dried....	Pls.	236
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	37,148
Skins, Weasel, with Tails	,,	10,000

S. S. Lucerie, from U. S. A., April 20.

Iron Shafting.....	Pls.	316
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,125
Carbon, Black	,,	48
Indigo Paste, Artificial .	,,	1,000
Packings, Unclassed...	,,	7
Soda, Caustic	,,	840
Tanning Extracts, Unclassed.....	,,	158
Tobacco, Prepared....	,,	7
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,038
Oilcloth	Pcs.	600
Scales	,,	2
Shoes.....	Pairs	179
Files.....	Doz.	255
Oil, Lubricating.....Galls.		6,439

S. S. Taketoyo Maru, April 14.

To San Francisco.

Intestines, Sheep's Salted	Pls.	25

To Savannah.

Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	16,809

To Willmington.

Skins, Goat's, Untanned	Pcs.	52,400

To New York.

Antimony, Regulus ...	Pls.	420
Antimony Oxide	,,	336
Bristles.....	,,	50
Camphor	,,	300
Cotton Waste.....	,,	218
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	93
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	84
Feathers.....	,,	370
Hair, Human	,,	140
Hair, Horse.....	,,	22
Hides, Buffalo	,,	943
Hides, Cow	,,	1,179
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	28
Oil, Camphor.....	,,	146
Oil, Wood.....	,,	1,681
Hats, Straw	Pcs.	339,400
Skins, Doe.....	,,	1,800
Skins, Weasel	,,	2,000
Skins, Weasel, with Tail	,,	10.000
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	3,408

S. S. West O'Rowa, April 27.

To Portland.

Groundnuts, Kernels ..	Pls.	420

S. S. President Jefferson, April 30.

To Los Angeles.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	3.05

To Seattle.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.54
Egg Yolk, Moist.....	,,	113
Egg Whole, Frozen...	,,	113
Umbrellas	Pcs.	1,300
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls	1,575

To Chicago.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	0.72
Egg, Albumen, Dried..	,,	300
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	391

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	14.83

To Boston.

Skin Goat, Untanned...	Pcs.	15,000
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 60.....	Pls.	61.07
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 7	,,	6.70
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 180	,,	181.30
Silk, Waste: Other Ports, Bls. 91..	,,	251.98
Silk Pongees, Shangtung	,,	111.25
Bristles.....	,,	45
Cotton, Waste	,,	49
Cotton, Yarn, Waste ..	,,	743
Egg, Whole, Dried....	,,	236
Feathers	,,	343
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	123
Intestines, Gaots', ,, .	,,	4
Oil, Wood.....	,,	21
Straw Braid, White...	,,	55
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	749
Skins, Doe.....	,,	19,454
Skins, Lamb	,,	9,060
Skins, Marmot.....	,,	111,100
Skins, Weasel, with Tail	,,	5,000
Skins, Weasel	,,	4,600
Skins, Wolf.....	,,	51
Umbrellas.....	Pcs.	980
Musk.....	Taels	300
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		18,460

S. S. Canadian Highlander, April 30.

To San Pedro.

Seed, Sesamum	Pls.	479

To Seattle.

Groundnuts, in Shell ..	,,	375

To San Francisco.

Tallow, Vegetable	,,	2,841

S. S. Bondowoso, April 23, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	44,276
Wheat	,,	368

S. S. President Wilson, April 27.

To Honolulu.

Carpets.....Hk. Tls.		186

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.69
Tea, Black, Kiukiang .	,,	125
Feathers	,,	39
Egg, Whole, Frozen...	,,	506
Egg, Yolk, Moist.....	,,	169
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	43
Oil, Wood	,,	8,400
Tallow, Vegetable.....	,,	594
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	7,200
Underwear	,,	4,508
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	3,663

To New Orleans.

Hair, Human.....	Pls.	48

To Baltimore.

Egg Whole, Dried	Pls.	10
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	203

To Arcodia.

Carpets.....Hk. Tls.		237

To Los Angeles.

Skins, Marten	Pcs.	110
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		3,556

To Philadelphia.

Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		1,755

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature : White, other Ports, Bls. 79.....	Pls.	79.77
Feathers	,,	202

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled : White, other Ports, Bls. 52.....	,,	53.22
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 55	,,	54.77
White, other Ports, Bls. 5.....	,,	5
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 491.....	,,	492.97
Silk Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai, Bls. 26....	,,	85.17
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	25.93
Camphor	,,	169
Cotton Waste.....	,,	161
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	25
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	118
Intestines, Sheep's ,,	,,	34
Seed, Sesamum	,,	168
Skins, Lamb.....	Pcs.	2,000
Skins, Marmot	,,	18,690
Skins, Squirrel	,,	20,000
Skins, Wolf.....	,,	165

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

Pecent Decisions

October—1922

Nov. 3—1922

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume Roland S. Haskell.

HARRY B. CAMPBELL, PLAINTIFF vs. HENRY GRUENBBUM AND SONN BROTHERS IMPORT & EXPORT CO., INC., DEFENDANTS

(Continued from last week)

Some of the representations upon which plaintiff claims to have relied were not only long in advance of the contract but are of a very general character. For example, the following from his letter above quoted (Exhibit B):

> "Today we are in a better position than ever, as we have 'weathered the storm' as well as anybody—even better than most of them. Our obligations to the bank are very small, and we are getting new connections all the time. We will be in a position to do as well as anybody, because I know there is no firm in the Far East that will receive the co-operation and service from their home office that we render to our Shanghai Office."

This was written from New York and by "we" defendant evidently meant the company as a whole, not "our Shanghai office." There is nothing to show that the statements were untrue as regards the former.

Plaintiff testifies (pp. 33,52) that defendant informed him that plenty of money would be available for the Shanghai office. But this is one of the statements which it has been stipulated defendant would deny if present. Moreover,

> "Predictions as to future events are ordinarily regarded as nonactionable expressions of opinion upon which there is no right to rely." [4]

Another instance is an alleged statement of Gruenebaum that "after a year or two we will be in a very strong position." It is well settled that

> "Representations which are mere boasting, exaggerated statements, guess work," etc. "are obviously insufficient to sustain a charge of fraud." [5]

4. Corpus Juris XXVI, 1087-1089.
5. Id. 1082.

The charge of misrepresentation regarding the nature of the agencies is also one which by virtue of the stipulation must be treated as denied. Furthermore, a witness (Scanlon) called by plaintiff, testified (p. 73) that the Shanghai office had a dozen agencies, eight of which were exclusive, and numerous German agencies, one of which brought in padlocks for disposition (p. 75). On this as on all other points the burden of proof rests upon plaintiff and fraud, especially, requires convincing proof.[6] Plaintiff's interest is certainly as great as defendants nor can the former well question the testimony of his own witness.

Plaintiff relies for corroboration, as well as for original proof, upon certain alleged statements of his co-manager in the Shanghai office. But these purport to have been made after plaintiff entered upon his duties and the same witness (Scanlon) testifies (pp. 60,65,69) that the co-manager became unfriendly when plaintiff was employed. This is corroborated by plaintiff himself in testifying (p. 52, cf. Ex. 1) that defendant Gruenebaum told him that the co-management plan in effect was to save the feelings of the co-manager who was afterward discharged from the company's employ. The unfriendliness of the manager at the time these alleged statements were made is thus established by plaintiff's evidence and for that reason such statements cannot be given the force and privilege of declarations against interest.

> "An unsworn statement should be rejected, where the declarant had a motive to misrepresent, as for instance where he spoke under the influence of bias, or self interest, or, *post litem motam*, under the influence of a controversial spirit." [7]

If the representations covered by the foregoing are excluded there would seem to remain little if any basis for actionable fraud and when we come to analyze the claim for damages the difficulties are even greater. Plaintiff *e. g.* mentions loss of premiums on an insurance policy supplied by his previous employer and also certain club dues which were likewise defrayed as well as an allowance of Taels $125.00 a month for house rent. But the entire salary paid by said employer appears to have been less than Taels 900.00 and the additional Taels 150.00 per month which he received from the defendant company would seem to be sufficient to cover these other items as well as to allow something for his return expenses which he claims to have lost by entering into the new contract. The claim (pp. 53,54) for damages to his reputation by reason of the fact that people considered him unwise for making such a contract, is not one for which damages could be awarded.

On the whole we must find the evidence insufficient to show actionable damage and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his complaint and that defendants recover their costs.

6. Meier v. Arkell & Douglas, I Extrater. 909.

7. Corpus Juris XXII, 220.

IN THE NETHERLANDS CONSULAR TRIBUNAL FOR MID-CHINA AT SHANGHAI.

KWONG YUE WOO, PETITIONERS vs. JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA, RESPONDENTS

(Decided November 1, 1922)

SYLLABUS

(By the Editor)

1. **Marine Insurance.** NON-DISCLOSURE of a material fact, whether innocently or not, avoids the policy.
2. ID.: ID.: That the subject matter is a wooden motor-vessel is a material fact.

DANIELS, Acting President (sitting with whom were *P. Stuyfbergen and H. J. Vermey*, Assessors)—:

Assured's claim is for the amount insured upon goods shipped on board the ship "Pak Woo" from Tsingtao to Hongkong. The insurance was effected to cover total loss only. The ship burned in the course of her voyage, when in the port of Swatow, the day after she had bunkered oil fuel there. She became a total loss.

Insurers contend that assured has failed to disclose a material fact, namely that the ship was a wooden motor vessel and that they would not have taken the risk at all if this fact had been disclosed. They wish to avoid the contract on this ground.

To this end they refer to section 251 of the Commercial Code:

> "Every wrong or untrue statement, or the concealment of circumstances known to the insured, even 'bona fide' committed on his part, which are of such nature that the agreement would not have taken place, or not have been entered into on the same conditions, if the insurer had been acquainted with the real state of things, renders the insurance void."

In December, 1921, the first insurance was effected on assured's shipment from Tsingtao to Hongkong in the S. S. "Sai Chow." Witnesses have stated that on that occasion an intermediate agent, Zung, came to insurers' office, applying for insurance on a shipment of goods. He produced a slip containing particulars about the nature of the shipment and the voyage, but no complete details about the vessel "Sai Chow" in which the goods were to be transported. Insurers declined to quote a rate of premium before the full description of the ship was known to them. Zung made the necessary investigations and when he had obtained through his principals' office the information required, insurers transacted the business with him. In the Court's opinion this point is important.

> "The assured has to fulfil these two obligations: firstly to make a correct statement of the condition as existing at the conclusion of the insurance; secondly to maintain that condition." [1]

This obligation on the part of assured is generally established; it is not exclusively incumbent upon him under application of Netherland law but obtains in all countries which are foremost in the insurance market.[2]

As to what the person who seeks insurance should communicate, the Court finds that it has been established, and equally as a general rule,

> "that every fact should be communicated which he is not entitled to assume to be in the knowledge of the other party; and the assured is bound to communicate every fact to enable the insurer to ascertain the extent of the risk against which he undertakes to protect the assured." [3]

1. Nolst Trinite, Tome I p. 54.
2. Andersen, Die Seeversicherung. (Marine Insurance) p. 88. Anzeigepflicht in Allgemeinen (General obligation to disclose.)
3. Bunyon, Insurance, 202.

By making the quoting of a rate of premium subject to previous knowledge of facts which were not disclosed originally, the insurers' manager did not only confirm the general rule but also proved that insurers were not to be assumed to have knowledge of particulars regarding the description of Chinese coastal craft, which are not published in the usual shipping registers nor otherwise of local notoriety in this port. When the vessel was stated to be a teak-wooden steamship, the rate of premium for the cargo was fixed at 1. 3 per mille.

In January, 1922, application was made for a shipment on board a vessel named "Tung Shing." In this instance again the application contains no description of the ship, the term "boat" only being used. Assured through his counsel has stated that he had no knowledge of the nature of the description of the vessel and that no information was asked from him by the insurers. The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company S. S. "Tung Shing" must be assumed generally known locally. She is a British steel screw steamship, registered in Lloyd's Shipping Lists 1922 under No. 75310 as built in 1903 at Newcastle. These are matters of common notoriety or knowledge, which an insurer in the ordinary course of his business, as such, ought to know.[4] There was no inquiry, the particulars failing in assured's application being completed by information generally available.

"The obligation to communicate does not exist (and consequently untrue communication does not prejudice) with regard to:

1. Facts of common notoriety or known to the insurer or facts or circumstances which the insurer ought to know or which he could assume.

2. Facts about which the insurer has not inquired, in case the insurance is effected on a questionaire." [5]

According to Bunyon

"there are three things about which the insured may be silent; he need not mention (1) what the underwriter knows—no matter how he came by this knowledge, (2) the insured need not mention what the underwriter ought to know, or (3) what he dispenses with information about." [6]

This is the principle generally established and the absence of an inquiry in this instance can be referred to but in identical cases.

Insurers' manager in his statement declared that a premium of 1. 3 per mille for goods in a wooden steamship would be equal to a premium of 0.8 per mille for goods in a steel steamship. Still insurance on goods in the steel S. S. "Tung Shing" was calculated at the same rate as for the shipment on board the wooden S. S. "Sai Chow" and as the nature of the goods, the voyage and the season are particularly identical, the apparent discrepancy must be explained from the fact that the latter steamship was barely two years old, whereas the S. S. "Tung Shing" is almost twenty years old.

The third item of business transacted between parties, and which is the object of the present case, concerns insurance on goods a board the ship "Pak Woo."

Events as described by various witnesses prove that about March, 1922, the insurance broker Zung

4. Arnould, Insurance, I, par. 598.
5. Molengraaff, Handelsrecht (Commercial Law) p. 649.
6. P. 200. Arnould (vol. I. par. 609) holds a similar view.

Wei Da was instructed by another broker, Oh Kai Sen, to effect insurance on certain goods, to be shipped from Tsingtao to Hongkong in said vessel. Kwong Yue Woo were named as owners of the cargo and as those seeking insurance. The applications were produced in Court and it is found that they do not contain any specific description of the vessel, which is indicated by the Chinese character 船 i. e. "boat." Whether or not at the time of the application the assured had any knowledge of the vessel's nature, is immaterial. The fact that she was a wooden motor-vessel was a material fact.

> "A decisive test whether a misrepresentation or concealment is material to the risk, is to ascertain, whether, if the true state of the property or title had been known, it would have enhanced the premium." [7]

It has been stated by insurers' manager that "under no circumstances do they insure wooden motor ships." The circumstance was therefore material. The fact is not only material, it moreover is "a fact which the assured is not entitled to assume to be in the knowledge of the other party." [8]

From the inquiry following upon the first application, in the matter of a shipment on board the S. S. "Sai Chow," it is evident that insurers must not be assumed to have knowledge of particulars about Chinese craft. The motor-vessel "Pak Woo" does not appear in Lloyd's lists. Official and reliable registers of Chinese craft have not been published, and the Court finds that the official Customs' lists do not give complete particulars, in so far as the material from which the vessel is built is not mentioned. (Letter from Harbour Master officiating, 20.10.22. No. 538). Moreover the general public have no admission to these lists, "which are meant for use of the Customs Service only and not for sale" (Letter from Statistical Secretary, Inspectorate General of Customs, 23.10.22.No. 1496). The insurers' statement that Zung was asked for particulars and then answered that the "Pak Woo" was similar to the "Sai Chow" and that the former burned coal, is denied by this witness. Witness Swart has declared on oath that he instructed an inquiry to be made. Witness Loh has stated that he carried out these instructions and reported the result to Mr. Swart who then fixed the rate of premium. Witness Swart's declarations confirm the latter part of Loh's statement and the Court is satisfied that an inquiry was made.

Insurers were under no obligation to inquire while insured's obligation to disclose cannot be denied.

> "In the absence of inquiry, it is not necessary to disclose any circumstance which is known or presumed to be known to the insurer." [9]

After what had happened with regard to the insurance of cargo on board the S. S. "Sai Chow," Zung had no reason to assume that in the case of the vessel "Pak Woo" the circumstances unknown in one instance would be known to the insurer in a similar case. Zung, who is an insurance broker, and Oh, who is in the same profession, have both stated before the

7. Bunyon, Insurance, 109.
8. Id., 202.
9. Arnould, Insurance, I, par. 598.

Court that they have no knowledge of particulars of any Chinese vessel, neither with regard to the propelling force nor to the material from which she is built.

An agent to insure is deemed to know every circumstance which in the ordinary course of business ought to be known by, or to have been communicated to him. Such knowledge or communication certainly concerns material facts. If this be so then all material facts and circumstances unknown to the brokers ought to be communicated to them by their principals. The latters' omission to do so must not prejudice insurers and does not detract from the assured's obligation to disclose, even if they were not asked to do so.

The non-disclosure of the vessel "Pak Woo" as a wooden motor vessel, is an omission to communicate to insurers a material fact.

> "It is immaterial whether the omission to communicate a material fact arise from intention, or indifference, or a mistake, or from it not being present to the mind of the assured that the fact was one which it is material to make known" [10]

and

> "mere silence, and even innocent silence, as to a material fact may entitle the insurer to avoid the contract." [11]

The inquiry which the Court is satisfied was made was therefore superfluous and if the insurers had not inquired, assured's position in this case would not have been altered thereby.

Finally the Court finds that insurers in the policy use the abreviation "s. s." before the name of the vessel. "The policy is the final expression of the contract." [12] It proves that the insurers had in mind to insure goods transported in a steamship, either steel or wooden, but not in a wooden motor vessel.

On all these grounds the Court finds for respondents. Petitioner's claim for the sum insured is refused and the contract is declared void. The Court also finds that petitioner has acted in good faith. In accordance with section 281 of the Commercial Code the Court therefore rules that respondents shall reimburse to petitioner the amount paid as premium. The costs shall be shared equally.

UNITED STATES v. EUGENE J. HICKEY

(Cause No. 1911; decided November 3, 1922.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court.)

1. **Crimes:** EVIDENCE. Unexplained possession of the fruits of crime soon after its commission is *prima facie* evidence of guilt.
2. ID.: ID.: BURDEN OF PROOF. Where in a prosecution for forgery defendant admits the passing of the forged instrument the burden shifts to him to prove that he did so innocently.
3. ID: EVIDENCE reviewed and found insufficient to overcome the presumption of guilt thus arising.
4. ID: EVIDENCE of similar tho distinct acts is admissible to show system or design.
5. ID: DRUNKENNESS is not an excuse for crime nor even a mitigating circumstance.

Leonard G. Husar, Esq. U. S. Attorney, for the prosecution.
Williams, Franklin & Faison, by Mr. Franklin, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The defendant pleads not guilty to an information charging that he

> "did, with intent to defraud * * * unlawfully, feloniously and falsely make, forge, alter and counterfeit a certain bank check for the payment of money * * * and with intent to

10. Bunyon, Insurance, 202.
11. Chalmers and Owen, Insurance, p. 30.
12. Id. 34.

defraud one, D. Chelimes, did at the City of Shanghai, Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, unlawfully and feloniously utter, publish and pass as true and genuine the check aforesaid," etc.

The undisputed facts are that on September 1 1922, at the Continental Hotel Bar, Shanghai, t defendant gave his check book to one Nelson, who he had met some days previously, and the latter his presence wrote in defendant's name as payee, a the figures $39.40, signed the name of J. D. Donell Jr., and gave the check to defendant who indorse and took it to the hotel proprietor and secured his "O. K." for payment by the cashier, which was afterward effected, defendant receiving back a considerable quantity of unpaid chits and $15.00 in cash.

Prima facie, therefore, defendant did "utter and pass" a forged check; for "possession of the fruits of crime recently after its commission is *prima facie* evidence of guilty possession."[1] In other words, the admitted possession of such an instrument caused the burden of proof which had previously rested upon the Government to shift to the accused, and placed upon him the burden of showing that his possession and use of the check were innocent. To meet this burden we have nothing but defendant's claim that he did not notice the signature to the check and was even ignorant of Nelson's name. But he represented to the hotel proprietor that he did know Nelson and that "the check was good;" otherwise the former would not have accepted it. And while the accused claims that he had met Nelson only two days before, the latter testifies that they were introduced at the Astor Bar on September 13, nearly a week prior to the drawing of the check. Moreover, another witness (O'Brien), at whose house defendant had left some of his effects, testified that "before or after September 11" (but necessarily before the drawing of the check) defendant brought Nelson to the house of the witness, introduced him and obtained the check book saying that he was going to Hankow and would not pass any checks in Shanghai. Independently of this it would seem quite improbable that defendant should turn over his check book to an entire stranger or that he would endorse a check without noticing the signature or even knowing the drawer's name. The contention that he did not know Nelson's real name seems therefore to be wholly untenable.

Nelson's testimony is further to the effect that defendant handed him the check book voluntarily and asked him to draw the check in any name stating that he (defendant) could not draw it in his own name as his check would not be accepted at the hotel because of his unpaid chits, that Nelson first signed the name of Johnson but was then told by defendant to sign some other since that name also was unacceptable and that thereupon Nelson signed the name of Donelly.

Defendant's counsel assails Nelson's credibility because, when arraigned upon a similar charge, he pleaded guilty. But there does not seem to be any adequate motive now for his misrepresentation of the facts. As to him the prosecution is closed and he

1. Greenleaf, Evidence (Wigmore's edition) I, 129. Cf. U. S. v. Tan Chian, 17 Philippine, 214; U. S. v. Osborn, 4 Philippine, 352; U. S. v. Coates, Id, 583. See also Wigmore Evidence I, Sec. 341.

would seem to have every motive for telling the truth. There is no suggestion of any offer of immunity and in fact he was not called as the usual "state's evidence." Besides, Nelson's appearance and manner of testifying was such as to impress one with the truthfulness of his account.

It is true that a witness, whom defendant was permitted to call after the case had been closed, testifies that Nelson came to him late in August and asked for a couple of blank checks which were refused. But, aside from the fact that, according to other testimony, Nelson had not then reached China, we do not see that this greatly aids defendant. For even if it were true that Nelson asked for defendant's check book that would not relieve defendant from responsibility for passing the check and representing that "it was good."

(To be continued next week)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of GEORGE F. FITCH, Deceased.	Cause No. 2118 Estate No. 494 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 26, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ALICE R. FITCH,
Executrix,
61, Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

May 26, 1923.

In the United States Court for China

C. HERBERT WEBB, Plaintiff, —v.— MIGNONNE WEBB, Defendant.	Cause No. 2190 Civil No. 790 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Mignonne Webb

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 30, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.
Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Banditry and China's Relations with the Powers

References: Pp. 405-6,430,432,434,436,

Question: 1. What is meant by the term "legalization of banditry?" 2. How might this be brought about, and what would its effects upon China be? 3. What is the official American attitude on this question? 4. Were any Japanese on the wrecked train, or among those who are captives? 5. What attitude toward the Peking government, and toward foreign Powers is being taken by Japan? Are the two attitudes similar? 6. Give arguments for and against the sending of an international force to release the captives. 7. What is the reputation of General Ho Feng-yu? How does his presence complicate matters? 8. Has the English government done anything as yet in reference to the murder of the British subject on the wrecked train? 9. What solution has been offered by the *North China Daily News*? 10. How does the *North China Star* think the bandits should be treated? 11. What is the position of pirates in international law? 12. What does the *Peking Leader* suggest in reference to the solution of the problem? 13. What are the latest developments in reference to the release of the captives?

Topic 2: The United States and the Permanent Court of International Justice

References: Pp. 408-10

Questions: 1. Who are Lord Robert Cecil, and Senator Pepper? 2. Why is the attitude of America toward the new World Court of international interest? 3. What is the meaning of the last sentence in the 2nd paragraph? 4 In what ways has America helped in the formation of such a Court as the one here discussed? 5. Why is it important to note that the Protocol is not a part of the Covenant of the League of Nations? 6 Where does the Court hold its sessions? 7. Why was the question of the choice of judges a difficult one? 8. How did the United States serve as a precedent for settling this matter? 9. Who is the President of the Court? 10. Name the Chinese, Japanese, and Americans who have been elected as Judges to serve on this Court.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Mr. Powell's Report on the Bandits and Their Captives

References: Pp. 407-8

Questions: 1. How did this report get to the outer world? 2. What is the condition of that part of Shantung in which the captives are kept? What is said as to the help given the foreigners by the Chinese captives? 4. What are the demands made by the bandits before they will surrender the captives? 5. About how many bandits are connected with the raiders? 6. Where are the captives now kept? 7. Why are they in danger?

Topic 2: Dr. W. W. Yen on China's Problems

References: Pp. 410-13

Questions: 1. What positions has Dr. Yen held, and in what countries has he resided? 2. How does Dr. Yen think China is to attain "salvation"? 3. What does he say in reference to the Washington Conference? 4. What is the real trouble at the source of China's confusion at the present time? 3. What does Dr. Yen think of China's Parliament, and of the "Constitutional Regime"? 6. Why is it held to be important that foreigners in China shall maintain an attitude of impartiality in reference to factions in China? 7. What is the Chinese method of bringing in a 'reform' in China, according to Dr. Yen? Why does it cause more confusion and extravagance? 8. When will re-unification come about? 9. What are the two systems which cause a difference of opinion between the North and the South of China in reference to a new Constitution? 10. According to the Chinese Classics when will a change for the better come? Is this encouraging?

Topic 4: Chinese in Journalism

References: Pp. 418,420

Questions: 1. Why is it important that modern methods of journalism should be developed in China? 2. Why has the entrance of a girl in a School of Journalism caused interest in America and China? 3. How early did Chinese girls begin the study of Western medicine? 4. How is the entrance of women into journalism connected with the Woman's Movement?

Topic 5: Minister Schurman's Visit to Shanghai

References: P. 422

Questions: 1. What position in the educational world did Minister Schurman hold before coming to China? 2. What important diplomatic position had he previously held? 3. What schools and colleges were visited by the Minister during his trip? 4. What suggestions did he make in his address before the University Club?

Topit 6: Dr. Sun and ihe Southern Government

References: Pp. 426,428

Questions: 1. What is meant by the title Generalissimo? 2. For what reasons was May 5th celebrated in Canton? 3. What progress along educational lines is being made in Kwangtung? 4. What financial aid is being given the government by the people? What does this seem to show? 5. What changes have recently been made in the Salt Inspectorate in Kwangtung? Why? With what effect?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Oil Business in the Far East

References: Pp. 416,418

Questions: 1. Who is responsible for the material here cited? 2. Between what countries is oil competition keen? 3. Why is oil more expensive in the Far East than in New York? 4. In what quantities is oil generally used in the East?

Topic 2: China's Financial Position, according to Dr. Yen

References: P. 412

Questions: 1. Why is it stated that China's financial position is fundamentally sound? 2. What criticisms are made of it by Dr. Yen? 3. What does he consider to be necessary to strengthen and straighten the situation? 4. What is said as to the Customs Revenue? Is it increasing or decreasing? Explain. 5. Why does Dr. Yen think that the holding of a Special Customs Conference to be of extreme importance?

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Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								A15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East ... a					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a					22.06								A19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.										P.M.L.	13.35	P.M.L.	—
Do. d.											14.00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		A6.15
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... ... d	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8.35*	*9.48*	*13.43*	*16.05*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	----	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.24
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.17
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.36*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16.35*	*19.00*	..	*22.55*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

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